GOVERNMENT OF THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

1933—34

Administration Report

OF THE
NORTH
WEST
FRONTIER
PROVINCE

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FOR

1933-34

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PREFACE

The Administration Report deals with the year's working only; but every few years the report covers a much larger ground and certain historical and descriptive matter is included. Such an inclusion was last made in 1922, and it is to the Administration Report of 1921-22 that reference should be made for all historical and descriptive matter which is not specially concerned with this year's working. The Administration Report is based on the reports of the various departments of the Local Administration. These reports deal with varying periods; the exact period for each subject can be found by referring to the Appendix, where a list is given of the various publications upon which this report is based. In these publications more detailed information is given than can be included in the present report.

The Administration of the Border forms the subject of a separate report.

PART I

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SUMMARY

It is satisfactory to record that the great improvement noticed in the state of law and order and public feeling in this Province in the year 1932-33 has been steadily maintained in the year under report.

It is true that the Red Shirt organisation, whose activities have loomed so largely in the summaries of recent years, continued to exist, but merely in the semi-moribund condition that it was left in by Government action towards the close of the year 1931.

Only occasional flickers of futile activity served to show that it still lived and these were watched throughout the year with close attention, but no alarm, by Government and with greater detachment and growing distaste by a no longer interested public.

Of so little political significance or public consequence were these activities that with one or two exceptions it is difficult to describe them with any justice as "events" and consequently they can find no separate mention in this summary. The exceptions will be mentioned in their chronological order and for the rest it will suffice to say that such activities as came to notice consisted of poorly attended secret meetings, generally held at isolated places at night, the furtive distribution of seditious posters, sporadic and ineffective attempts at picketting, and to instigate the non-payment of revenue, interspersed with occasional revivals of the old nuisance of painting bridges and mile-stones red. These antics were firmly and easily dealt with by Government as they occurred, and neither they nor the manner of dealing with them aroused more than a mild degree of interest. It became increasingly clear that they were more the work of a few Red Shirt die-hards galvanised into activity by irregular gifts of money from Congress organisers down-country than the results of a genuine revival of the movement.

A most effective way was soon found to deal with such activities as occurred. District authorities prepared lists of "professing" Red Shirts in villages, and the system was adopted of imposing collective fines under the Public Tranquillity Act on villages known to be responsible for Red Shirt demonstrations of the kind described above. These fines were collected only from those inhabitants whose names appeared on the lists. The effect was remarkable and applications were soon received from Red Shirts of several villages asking for an opportunity to prove the severance of their connection with the Congress and Red Shirt movements. By September, no less than 3,566 Red Shirts out of a total of 4,477 on the lists of the Peshawar District had publicly renounced on oath their connection with the organisation and large numbers continued to present themselves voluntarily to take the oath of loyalty during the remaining months of the year 1933.

In July 1933 Government embarked on their policy of prematurely releasing the bulk of the 1,600 Red Shirt prisoners from jail and by the end of March 1934 only 134 political prisoners remained in jail.

These releases were achieved without any excitement and those released quickly absorbed themselves into the ordinary life of their villages.

The Spring Council session held in March was followed by a period of political quietude.

It was noticeable that following the quelling of disorders in the Haripur Jail consequent to the mass hunger-strike and indiscipline among the Red Shirt prisoners, and the cutting off of the current of propaganda by the removal of A and B class prisoners in that jail to Peshwar, Red Shirt activity in the Peshawar District showed a marked decline.

An excellent "Rabi" harvest, due to unusually good winter rains, accompanied by an opportune rise in the price of food-grains in the Peshawar District undoubtedly contributed to general contentment and made the work of the agitator still more difficult.

The appearance of the White Paper had no disturbing effect in the Province. Generally it appeared that local interest in it centred rather in the subvention, the distribution of power between the communities and indiscrimination between the North-West Frontier Province and the rest of

India than in broader constitutional issues.

The All-India Congress session in Calcutta in April and the release of Mr. Gandhi in May together with his announcement of the temporary suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement led to no important reactions in the Province.

In June the decision to extend the operation of the Public Tranquillity Act for a further period of six months in the Peshawar District, led to no noticeable agitation either in the press or on the platform and appeared to have been generally anticipated. In general, it was observed at this time that advanced political opinion in the Province tended more and more to give an Islamic colour to political movements.

The Mohmand operations of July caused no observable reactions in the Peshawar District though it was expected that they would provide a new focus for Red Shirt agitation. The general public remained undisturbed.

In August flag marches were carried out by infantry and cavalry in the Peshawar District partly with the object of showing that all troops had not been sent out on the Mohmand operations. The troops were well received everywhere and the effect of the marches is believed to have been excellent. There was extraordinarily little public interest displayed in transborder operations either in Mohmand or Bajaur country.

In October public attention was divided between events in Afghanistan, then marching rapidly towards a tragic climax and the autumn session of the Legislative Council. This session contained no remarkable feature.

The closing months of the year were overshadowed by the news of the assassination of His Majesty King Nadir Shah in Kabul in November. Although the news caused the greatest excitement, the echoes in the Province were surprisingly lacking in resonance. After the first stir all classes appeared to settle down to speculation as to the future, and, somewhat unexpectedly, there was no demonstration of any kind in the form of a meeting or procession.

In the Spring session of the Legislative Council, 1934, much interest was shown in the Shariat Bill which was introduced on March 15th but leave to take the Bill into consideration forthwith was refused by the President as sufficient notice under the Standing Orders had not been given. As a result the Independent Party staged a walk-out.

The President at first came in for severe criticism in the two chief Peshawar mosques but later doubts were cast on the sincerity of the Independent Party suggesting that their failure to comply with the Standing Orders was intentional tactics designed to secure popularity for themselves while shifting the responsibility for delay in introducing the measure to others.

The Red Shirts appeared to be preparing to put up representatives to stand in the next election and the names of various persons who were prominent in 1930 and 1931 were suggested. The movement has been finding an outlet in various ways not always easy to recognise as the activities of an unlawful association, and it may be said that the character of the agitation is changing. For instance, gatherings of Red Shirts were held ostensibly for the collection of money for earthquake relief in Bengal, for religious meetings in Mardan and to win public sympathy for the Shariat Bill. At these gatherings seditious speeches and inflammatory poems were recited ; the offenders being curbed by orders under the Public Tranquillity Act. There was a certain amount of renewed agitation for the release of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and also in connection with the hunger-strike of Obedullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Sahib in the Multan Jail.

Revenue came in well throughout the Province which is a sign of the weakening of the subversive elements.

PART II

CHAPTER II

PROTECTION

Crime—

The year under review is the first year since 1929 that the North-West Frontier Province has enjoyed almost complete freedom from political agitation. The number of political cases fell from 649 in 1932 to 43 in 1933, and the number of persons tried in political cases from 7,330 in 1932 to 566. The Police had thus a long wanted opportunity to devote their undivided attention to the prevention and detection of ordinary crime. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with during eth year was 9,342 compared with 10,026 in the year 1932, a decrease of 684 cases. The number of non-cognizable cases fell from 17,356 in 1932 to 16,233, while the number of persons convicted rose from 17,195 to 21,656. Riots decreased by 28 cases from 106 to 78. The figures for murders for the last 10 years are compared below :—

	True cases	Reported cases
1924	535	456
1925	514	478
1926	532	462
1927	514	443
1928	518	459
1929	490	447
1930	473	534
1931	622	615
1932	576	575
933	624	515

There was a decline in all Districts but the murderous tendencies of the population in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu remained unaltered. Although the number of reported murders during the year is lower than in any year since 1929 the fact remains that the Province has a far higher percentage of murder cases per million of its population than any province in India, and is probably the most murderous area in the civilised world. The only effective remedy lies with the people themselves in bringing about a change of mentality by education, and this process must necessarily be slow. The figures for this Province are 260 murders per million compared with 71 per million in Burma, 36 per million in the Punjab and three per million in Great Britain. Sentences of death were passed on 156 persons compared with 87 in 1932, and sentences were carried out in 84 cases compared with 40 cases in 1932. This increase may be put down to the suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation and should tend to reduce the crime of murder in future. The percentage of death sentences to conviction rose from 36 per cent. in 1932 to 59·7 per cent. and the persons executed to convicted from 16·5 per cent. to 32·9 per cent.

Dacoities decreased from 125 to 117. The real reduction in dacoities is obscured by the disposal of old cases. Eighty-three cases were pending at the beginning of the year and only 17 at the end of the year. A large gang of Afghans was rounded up early in the year in Peshawar who had been responsible for numerous dacoities, robberies and burglaries over a period of years. A similar gang of Wazirs was dealt with in Bannu with good results. The number of robberies decreased from 201 to 185. Burglaries decreased from 2,051 to 1,757. Hazara District showed a large increase but towards the end of the year this outbreak was brought under control. The number of cases per month fell appreciably towards the close of the year which leads to a hope that a return to normal will not long be delayed. There was a decrease of 150 cases of theft during the year and the value of property stolen decreased from Rs. 1,01,306 to Rs. 10,052. It is regrettable that the number of cases of grevious hurt increased from 564 to 745 in spite of the percentage of convictions rising from 57 per cent. to 65 per cent. Simple hurt with dangerous weapons also increased from 809 to 851, convictions rising from 43 per cent. to 58 per

cent., thus showing that fewer cases were compounded. Cases under the Arms Act increased from 695 to 802, 92 rifles and 45 revolvers being seized. This is a still further increase and may be attributed to the withdrawals of exemptions which formerly applied to this Province and to the increased vigilance of the Police. There was a large increase in admitted cases under the Opium Act, 99 as compared with 63.

Motor Vehicles Act—

The number of private motor cars and lorries registered in the Province increased from 3,565 to 3,895 and motor cycles from 1,486 to 1,541. The increase is larger than that of last year by about 100. Two hundred and thirty-four public motor vehicles were registered during the year as compared with 357 in 1932. The total number is now 2,903 but it must be remembered that this does not represent the total number of vehicles on the road. Eight thousand and nine driving licences were issued as against 7,738 in 1932. Prosecutions rose from 3,587 to 3,659 of which 2,861 ended in conviction, the average fine being under Rs 10 per case, which seems a trifling penalty for breaches of the Act. One hundred and forty-five professional driving licences and 188 road certificates were cancelled as against 40 professional driving licences and four road certificates in 1932. This variation is due to the return to the former policy of cancelling licences and road certificates in preference to sending cases to court. Receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 56,133 as against Rs. 58,863 in 1932, a still further decrease on the previous year's receipts.

Criminal Investigation Department—

The reduction in political agitation reduced the excessive burden of work which has been laid on this Department during the last few years. This made it possible for attention to be concentrated on putting records in order.

Three "Presidents" were arrested during the year attempting to revive the Red Shirt movement in Peshawar District. One suspected terrorist from the Punjab was arrested in possession of a revolver. Eighty-three criminal cases were taken up of which 52 ended in conviction. Apart from ordinary Criminal Investigation Department work the

Department was engaged in extra work owing to special demands for information concerning external events beyond India. If it may be permitted to anticipate ; the formation of a branch of the Government of India Intelligence Bureau to deal with external events should remove this extra burden which was placed on the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under review.

Percentage of convictions—

The table below shows the percentage of convictions during the past ten years :—

Year	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases	Percentage of cases convicted to cases tried	Percentage of persons convicted to tried
1924	34·9	66·6	46·8
1925	38·1	69·2	47·6
1926	41·5	65·1	45·5
1927	44·4	66·0	46·1
1928 ...	45·1	67·1	46·0
1929	46·4	70·4	48·0
1930	35·7	67·2	47·2
1931 ...	35·7	65·3	44·5
1932	33·6	62·4	43·1
1933	39·9	66·6	46·2

The figures speak for themselves and show that conditions are slowly returning to the pre-political agitation days. The percentage of cases convicted to true cases is still very low but the fact that many of these crimes are committed by transborder offenders where only political action can be taken must be taken into consideration. Except for murder cases there has been a general improvement in the percentage of cases convicted to true cases. The disposal of cases has been speeded up a little though there is a decrease in the percentage of cases decided in less than one month of 4 per cent. Peshawar and Kohat Districts show 68 per cent. and 62 per cent., respectively, of cases disposed of in less than one month whereas Hazara 26 per cent. and Bannu 22 per cent. lag far behind the required standard. At the close of the year 1,537 cases were pending, which is 597 less than the figure for 1932. Similarly the number of persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at the end of the year was 1,199, a reduction of 749 persons. This reduction in the number of pending cases may be put

down to the orders regarding day to day hearings which were issued during the previous year.

Preventative measures—

There was a further increase in the action taken under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, 652 persons being dealt with in 1933 as compared to 284 in 1932. This increase is satisfactory. There was also an increase in the number of persons ordered to furnish security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the figures rising from 552 in 1932 to 778 in 1933. The number of persons restricted under the Habitual Offenders Act was 51, a decrease of 7.

The suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation has led to a large increase in the number of cases under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, the figures being 4,893 for 1932 and 8,934 for 1933.

There were 1,310 names on the register of Proclaimed Offenders at the beginning of 1933. Two hundred and forty-six names were added during the year. Sixty-seven proclaimed offenders were arrested and 42 names were removed, so that the year closed with 1,447 names, an increase of 137. The Police arrested 37, the Frontier Constabulary 1, 3 were arrested by members of the public, and 11 by the Political Department. The remaining 15 surrendered voluntarily.

During the year the following Additional Police were employed at the expense of inhabitants :—

Location	Period	Head Constables	Foot Constables	Total
(1) Villages Pajjigi and Laramin Peshawar District.	16-8-33 to 15-8-34	1	4	5
(2) Village Dhudial in Hazara District.	6-8-33 to 5-8-34	1	6	7
(3) Village Chouki Jand Shumali in Bannu District.	1-11-33 to 31-10-34	1	6	7
(4) Village Tibbi Murad in Bannu District.	28-6-33 to 27-7-33	1	4	5
	Total ...	4	20	24

Where the cost has been recovered promptly the effect has been good. In Peshawar District recoveries have been

poor and arrears are outstanding for as many as six or seven years.

Frontier Crimes Regulation—

Sanction of the Local Government was obtained for the reference of 15 cases under the Indian Penal Code to Jirgas under Section 11 of the Regulation as compared with 99 in 1932. Of these 8 cases were murders and 4 dacoity with murder. The percentage of convictions is 39·1 which is satisfactory.

Internal Administration—

Owing to lack of funds many urgent and useful re-organisation schemes were held up, for instance the lack of investigating officers. The number of these is the same as in 1928 though the increase in crime since that year has been enormous. The following changes in strength took place during the year:—

(a) An appointment of Deputy Inspector-General was created and one of Superintendent of Police was reduced.

(b) In the lower ranks there was an increase of two Head Constables and two Constables which was set off by reduction of four Constables elsewhere.

It is satisfactory to note that the tendency to long service is growing and hence wastage is less. There are now 2,160 men with over 10 years' service as compared to 986 such men 10 years ago.

Gazetted officers spent 1,766 days or 65·4 days per officer on tour as compared with 68·6 days per officer in 1932. They also supervised 381 cases in 1933 as against 310 in 1932, which is a move in the right direction. Of the 84 police stations 12 were inspected once only, 35 twice, 19 three times and 6 four times, and 12 more frequently: the total number of inspections being 241 as compared with 186 in 1932. All Upper subordinates with the exception of one are educated. Of 5,797 Lower subordinates 1,965 or 33·8 per cent. are literate, which is a distinct improvement over 25·5 per cent. in 1932. The health of the Force again shows a deterioration over the preceding year. There were 46 deaths compared with 36 in 1932 and admissions to hospital rose to 66 per cent. One hundred and forty-eight officers and men were punished departmentally in 1933 as compared

with 119 in 1932. Sixty men were dismissed, two more than in 1932.

A sum of Rs. 10,111 was expended in rewarding 1,757 officers and men as compared to Rs. 11,445 paid to 1,925 officers and men in 1932. The following honours were conferred on Police officers during the year :—

C. I. E.

Mr. J. H. Adam, O.B.E., I. P., Inspector-General of Police.

O. B. E.

Mr. O. G. Grace, I. P., District Officer, Frontier Constabulary.

King's Police Medal.

(1) Chanan Singh, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Peshawar District.
(2) Hanifullah, Officiating Sub-Inspector, Peshawar District.
(3) Khan Bahadur, Head Constable, Peshawar District.
(4) Taza Gul, Lance Head Constable, Peshawar District.
(5) Mahmud Khan, Head Constable, Bannu District.
(6) Feroze Jang, Head Constable, Bannu District.

Indian Police Medal.

Ram Narain, Sub-Inspector, Hazara District.

Khan Sahib.

Fazal-i-Qadir Khan, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The accommodation of the Police was improved during the year though owing to lack of funds there are many building projects which have had to be postponed. The year has been one of steady progress and the subsidence of subversive political agitation has allowed the Police to grapple with ordinary crime resulting in a reduction of crime against property. Crimes of violence against the person cannot be checked by Police action and show little improvement. The

efficiency and tone of the Police has been increased and the Force stands higher in popular estimation than it has ever done.

Frontier Constabulary—

The strength of the Frontier Constabulary on the 1st April 1933 was—

Infantry	...	...	3,929
Mounted	...	...	378
	Total	...	4,307

Owing to continued need for economy the temporary reduction of 164 men, 2 men per platoon, was maintained during the year under review. Also, in anticipation of further reduction being ordered, recruiting was stopped for some five months from the 1st of August 1933. Owing to disturbance in Phulra State one platoon from Oghi was posted there from the 6th May 1933, till the 28th of February, 1934. A platoon from Peshawar was also sent to Phulra and remained there from the 16th May till the 24th July, 1933.

The Corps suffered only 266 casualties during the year. These include 153 discharged and 55 pensioned. The number of men discharged continues to show a satisfactory decrease. The discipline of the Corps has been excellent Twenty-one men were dismissed as against 16 in the previous year and there were only 6 desertions.

The general health of the Corps was good throughout the year except in Oghi, Tank and Drazinda. Malaria was generally more prevalent than in the previous year. Owing to pressing need for economy in expenditure, replacements in equipment have only been made where actually necessary. The standard of training continues to improve due to the Training School at Shabkadar.

Border conditions remained peaceful except for the Mohmand and Bajaur operations in the autumn of 1933. From the 29th July to the 15th of October, 1933, the Shabkadar Unit was placed at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding Peshawar District, for emyloyment in connection with these operations. For this purpose their strength was temporarily increased. They were employed on protection duties on the line of communication between Hafiz Kor and Dand and in the Blockade line between Monda and Michni,

Throughout the operations the duties entrusted to the Frontier Constabulary were of a very arduous nature and were performed in trying climatic conditions. The keenness and efficiency with which all these duties were carried out earned the appreciation of all the Military Commanders under whom the Corps served.

A picquetting detachment of 15 rifles from Kalligai camp came into action on the 19th September with a raiding party of some 80 Mohmands and forced them to retire. The Havildar in command of the detachment was awarded the I.D.S.M. for his conduct.

The Corps suffered a great loss by the retirement of Mr. V. A. Short, C.I.E., in September 1933. He had held the post of Commandant since November 1927, and had devoted himself to improving in every way the internal economy of the Corps and the general condition, comfort, welfare and health of the men.

It is satisfactory to note that the Frontier Constabulary Compassionate and Benevolent Funds started two years ago by Mr. Short are now much appreciated and are doing much good work in relieving distress among destitute dependents of ex-members of the Corps who have fallen on evil days.

On the 11th December 1933 a great compliment was paid to the Corps when on the occasion of the review of the troops in Peshawar by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Officer Commanding Peshawar District included in the order of review a detachment of 100 rifles of the Frontier Constabulary.

The Frontier Constabulary has cooperated whole-heartedly with the Police and the Military on all occasions on which they have been called upon to do so and the most cordial relations exist between the Corps and all other Forces with whom they have worked.

Criminal Justice—

The year under review shows again an increase of work before the criminal courts. The total number of offences of all classes reported during the year was 41,696 as compared with 39,853 in the previous year. Of the total number of offences reported 37,114 or 89 per cent. were admitted as true. This increase is confined to the Peshawar and Hazara

Districts and is in respect of offences under the Indian Penal Code. In the Derajat Division, comprising Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, reported offences showed a decrease of 748. Encouraging features of the figures are the drop in the number of offences affecting human life which decreased by 225: also the decrease in robberies and dacoities of 122. The total number of serious offences under the Code decreased from 6,169 to 5,964, a net decrease of three per cent. This figure is still higher than that of 1931. In Peshawar serious crime rose by 12 per cent., the increase being mainly confined to offences against property. The decline in offences affecting human life is ascribed to the freedom of the District from political disturbances. In Hazara District the increase in serious crime was less marked than in the previous year. There was, however, a deplorable increase in the number of murders committed from 54 in 1932 to 74 in 1933. This increase may be due to the fact that the number of persons bound over for apprehended breach of the peace in Hazara District shows a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous year, while all other Districts show an increase. In Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts serious offences decreased by 33 per cent., 19 per cent. and 45 per cent., respectively. This decrease is as extraordinary as it is satisfactory.

Reported offences under the Local and Special Laws again inceased from 23,195 in 1932 to 23,490. This increase is mainly due to the number of proceedings under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code following the suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The number of persons whose cases came before the courts for trial increased by 11 per cent. from 67,767 in 1932 to 75,210 in 1933. The number of cases disposed of rose from 33,009 to 36,147. Convictions under the Indian Penal Code rose from 28 per cent. to 33 per cent. The disposal of arrears and the improvement in the average duration of cases is satisfactory. Stipendiary Magistrates accounted for 79 per cent. of the total disposal and Honorary Magistrates 18 per cent. The Honorary Magistrates in Dera Ismail Khan District showed a remarkably small out-turn of work compared to those in other districts.

The work of the Sessions Courts was further increased during the year as is shown by the following figures for

disposal of the last three years :—

Year	Sessions cases			Appeals			Revisions.		
—	Peshawar	Derajat	Total	Peshawar	Derajat	Total	Peshawar	Derajat	Total
1931 ...	193	95	288	764	487	1,251	226	116	342
1932 ..	223	178	401	874	693	1,567	242	88	330
1933 ...	364	200	564	1,219	822	2 041	295	136	431

It is very satisfactory to note that in spite of this increase the arrears were reduced and the disposal of cases was prompt. The duration of sessions cases was 53 in Peshawar compared to 19 in the Derajat as opposed to 45 and 59 days in the previous year. The duration of appeals was 19 and 15 days in Peshawar and Derajat, respectively, as opposed to 18 and 33 in the previous year. The vast improvement in the disposal of cases in the Derajat is very commendable.

In order to cope with the increased work three Additional Sessions Judges were working practically throughout the year. There was a further increase in the disposal of work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court as is shown by the figures below :—

	Murder references		Criminal appeals		Criminal revisions	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
Average for six years—1920-25 ...	42	...	194	...	182	...
Average for six years—1925-31 ...	50	...	263	...	221	...
1932 ...	81	90	335	455	276	408
1933 ...	112	153	549	797	412	690

This increase is largely due to the suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The average duration of murder

references and appeals are 15 and 27 days, respectively. The number of appeals increased from 3,741 to 5,223 due to the increased work. The average duration was 21 days as opposed to 24 days in the preceding year. The percentage of interference rose from 39 to 41. Sub-Judges of the 4th class formerly styled Munsiffs were invested with magisterial powers during the year; this innovation being designed to give them experience fitting them for higher judicial posts if selected for promotion thereto

The suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation is partly responsible for the enormous increase in the work both original and appellate that came before the Sessions Courts and for the increased number of murder references, criminal appeals and revisions that came before the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Another effect of the suspension is the increase in the number of persons sentenced to death which is nearly double the number of sentences in 1932. In this regard it is interesting to note that a distinct improvement has been noticed in the investigation of offences and it is hoped that this improvement will lead in time to reduction in the number of capital offences.

The year under report has been a period of great strain for all courts in this Province and the results of the year's work cannot be considered otherwise than as satisfactory and as reflecting the greatest credit on all concerned.

Special mention may be made of the great industry and ability displayed by Mr. J. H. Thompson, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of the Derajat, to whom the credit for the reduction of arrears in this Division is largely due.

Chemical examination—

The report of the Chemical Examiner shows a slight decrease of work. The total number of cases received and examined during the year was 374 comprising 1,065 articles as compared with 378 cases and 1,088 articles in the preceding year.

The total number of human poisoning cases examined during the year was 69 as compared with 98 in 1932. The number of fatal human poisoning cases examined fell from 39 in 1932 to 34 in the year under review.

Government regrets to notice that in spite of attention being called to the matter last year, no indication of the poison

suspected was given by the submitting authorities in 17 cases of human poisoning, and that in 4 cases no post mortem report was supplied.

Only 9 cases of cattle poisoning were examined as compared with 26 in the previous year. Of these, 8 were fatal cases and as usual, Hazara District was responsible for the majority of them (4 out of the 8).

The number of stain cases examined rose from 245 comprising 526 articles, in 1932 to 280 comprising 628 articles.

Jails—

The difficulties due to overcrowding mentioned in the last year's report were largely reduced in the year under report by the decrease of political prisoners. The total number of all classes of prisoners admitted into the jails and lock-ups during the year was 20,979 as compared with 31,949 last year and 21,339 the average number for the preceding five years. The number of convicts admitted into the jails of the Province during the year was 6,087 as compared with 7,552, a decrease of 1,465. The daily average number was 6,208 compared with 6,989 in 1932, a decrease of 781. Political agitation having died down the majority of the 1,600 political prisoners who were confined in jails at the opening of the year were released. The number of prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month was 495 or 6·76 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted. This figure is still too high and efforts have been made to reduce it since sentences of one month have little deterrent effect and the imposition of fines instead will in most cases equally meet the ends of justice.

Habitual prisoners constituted 11 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted as compared with 5 per cent. last year. A very large increase in the number of major and minor punishments awarded by Superintendents over the figures for previous years is noticed. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 94 cases as compared with 18, the mean average for the preceding five years. This increase is largely due to the measures which it was necessary to take to restore discipline after the Dera Ismail Khan Central Jail riots and also in dealing with disturbances created by political prisoners in the Haripur Central Jail. The figures relating to the

financial side of Jail Administration show a welcome decrease. The expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners excluding the cost of buildings and repairs decrease from Rs. 8,32,182 in 1932 to Rs. 8,03,985, although the average cost per head rose from Rs. 104-15-8 to Rs. 117-9-2. The total cash profit accruing from jail industries amounted to Rs. 47,227 as compared with Rs. 17,670 in the previous year. This is a very satisfactory result and it is to be noticeed that the profits of prison labour are not calculable in rupkes for prison labour has been used during the year for many kinds of building operations in jails formerly carried out by the Military Engineering or the Public Works Department. For instance, a new Zenana Hospital was constructed in Kohat by convict labour and many of the factories in the Peshawar Central Jai, and Haripur Central Jail were reconstructed by the prisoners themselves.

The health of the prisoners has improved As usual malaria accounted for a large proportion of admissions to hospital, but the increase in the number of admissions for tuberculosis rose from 39 in 1932 to 60 in 1933, which is a matter for grave concern. No major or minor epidemics occurred during the year.

The most serious feature in the year was the riot which took place in the Dera Ismail Khan Central Jail in January as the result of which six prisoners lost their lives. The cause of the riot was faction feeling between the Banuchi and Peshawari criminals confined in the jail. Thirty of the rioters were judicially tried out of whom six were eventually hanged for murder and a large number sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The year is of particular interest as it marks the beginning of two administrative experiments. The first is the raising of a special body of convict warders known as the Convict Reserve Warder Guard whose function is to assist the regular warders in the maintenance of order and discipline. One platoon is organised in each of the three Central Jails out of prisoners selected for good physique and character serving a long term of sentence. They wear distinctive uniforms and enjoy certain concessions not given to ordinary prisoners.

The second experiment is the opening of an adolescent training centre organised on the lines of a Borstal institution

in the Haripur Central Jail. Accommodation has been provided for about 350 youthful convicts and a special staff has been engaged to supervise their education and training on Borstal lines. Youthful convicts who were originally sent to the Punjab Borstal Institution have been taken back and are now serving their sentences in the training centre at Haripur. This experiment marks a definite advance in the standard of jail administration and will be watched with great interest.

Captain A. E. D. Harvey, the Superintendent of the Peshawar Central Jail for the last nine years retired during the course of the year. His retirement is undoubtedly a loss to the Jail Department. Major P. H. S. Smith, Superintendent of the new Central Jail at Haripur has been deserving of the highest praise for the manner in which he maintained order and discipline among some 1,600 political prisoners of a particularly difficult and troublesome type. Colonel C. I. Brierley held the post of Inspector-General of Prisons throughout the year with his usual zeal and energy.

Civil Justice—

The statistics for the year under report show that the small increase in civil litigation noticed last year which was the first that had occurred since 1929 was purely fortuitous, for the figures reveal that the volume of civil litigation in 1933 declined to the 1931 level. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 19,361 as compared with 19,867 in 1932, and 19,405 in 1931. The figures over the provincial field reveal a decline in civil litigation in all districts except Peshawar. Suits for money and movable property comprise 81 per cent. of the total institutions and decreased by 755 as compared with the previous year, every District except Hazara contributing to the decline in this class of suit. Title and other suits which declined last year showed a small increase of 249, the number in the year under report being 3,740. The number of suits based on written contract declined from 13,467 in 1932 to 12,378. The number on oral contract rose from 2,909 in 1932 to 3,243—a reversal of the state of affairs noticed in the previous year. The number of suits based on registered contracts rose from 299 to 400. Suits by money-lenders against agriculturists dropped from 5,462 in 1932 to 4,637 in the year under review. The steady decline in this type of suit is put down to the bad economic

position and low grain prices prevailing in the Province Twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and forty suits came before the courts for disposal, out of which 20,735 or 87 per cent. were disposed of leaving 3,011 pending at the end of the year which is the lowest number since 1927. This reduction in the pending list from 3,897 in 1932 together with the marked acceleration in the disposal of original suits and appeals is the most encouraging feature of the year under report. The average duration of suits disposed of after full trial was 64 days, almost the same as in the previous year while for miscellaneous suits it improved from 40 to 37 days. There were 24,599 applications for execution of decrees, almost the same number as in the preceding year. Of these 20,508 were disposed of and 4,091 remained pending: percentage of disposal being 83 as against 81 in the previous year. The realisations amounted to Rs 18,09,774 which is 35 per cent. as against 33 per cent. in the previous year. The disposal of civil business in the Court of the Judicial Commissioners' was hampered by the abnormal pressure of criminal work. Consequently the average duration of appeals rose from 96 days in the previous year to 130 days in the year under report, though the total disposal improved.

The Honorary Sub-Judges have rendered valuable service during the year under report disposing of 7·89 per cent. of the work as compared to 7·42 per cent. in 1932.

Registration—

As compared with the preceding year the total number of compulsorily registered documents rose from 7,725 to 7,881, while their aggregate value declined from Rs. 99,69,646 to Rs. 97,12,794 Both the number and the value of registrations increased in the Hazara, Kohat and Bannu Districts, while the transactions in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts decreased. The Registrar, Hazara, attributes this expansion to economic depression while the Registrar, Kohat, reports that some of the citizen of Kohat who received loans from the Municipal Committee in connection with the Kohat riots of 1924 mortgaged or sold their immovable property to pay their outstanding instalments.

Transactions on account of optional registration show

Chapter II—Protection

some contraction, the figures being :—

Year	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property		Fees
	Number	Aggregate value	
		Rs.	Rs.
1933	497	7,44,911	2,367
1932	510	8,85,169	3,114
Decrease in 1933 ...	—13	—1,40,258	—747

The total number of instruments registered shows a slight variation from last year and calls for no remarks.

Movable property—

Transactions affecting movable property show a decline both in the number of documents registered and the fees realised. The statement below gives the figures for the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Year	Number	Value of property affected	Fees
		Rs.	Rs.
1933	312	1,68,471	720
1932	345	1,41,971	844
	—33	26,500	—124

During the year 84 wills were registered as against 104 in the preceding year, and the fees realised on this account amounted to Rs. 432 as against Rs. 539 during last year.

The total gross income decreased from Rs. 72,782 in 1932 to Rs. 70,543 in the year under report. The small variation of Rs. 2,239 calls for no remarks.

During the year the number of powers-of-attorney

authenticated fell from 143 to 126 : of these 63 or 50 per cent. were registered in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure during the year fell from Rs. 11,968 to Rs. 11,391. This is mainly due to the abolition of the posts of non-official Sub-Registrars in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, with effect from the 1st April and 1st July 1932, respectively.

No prosecution was instituted under Section 83 of the Registration Act during the year under report, nor were any attempts made to evade the provisions of the Land Alienation Act detected in the Province.

The number of documents in respect of which registration was refused increased from 57 to 66. Appeals were filed against these refusals in 45, of which as many as 42 were accepted.

The number of registration offices decreased from 25 to 23 owing to the abolition of the posts of non-official Sub-Registrars in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts as noted above.

Stamp and Court Fees Acts—

The total realisation under the Stamp and Court Fees Acts amounted to Rs. 9,70,828 against Rs. 10,22,619 during the year 1932-33. There was a decrease of Rs. 51,791 which occurs mainly in Peshawar and Hazara Districts under the head "sale of non-judicial stamps".

The total charges have decreased from Rs 46,268 to Rs. 39,980. The decrease of Rs. 6,288 is mainly confined to the head "Discount and establishment for sale of stamps." The net receipts amount to Rs. 9,30,848 against Rs. 9,76,351 i.e. a decrease of Rs. 45,503.

The income from the sale of Court Fee stamps rose from Rs. 6,05,129 to Rs. 6,25,009 whereas the receipts from non-judicial stamps show a decrease of Rs. 32,671. The decrease is due partly to the cancellation of arms licenses and partly to the fall in the number of transactions relating to the transfer of immovable property, and to a consequence of economic depression.

CHAPTER III

LEGISLATION

Legislative Council—

In 1933 the Council entered the second year of its life. The office of the President was held during the year by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Zaida, and the office of the Deputy President by Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahim Khan, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law, a member from the Dera Ismail Khan (Muslim Rural) Constituency. During the year under report the Council actually sat for the transaction of business on sixteen days, which is less by five days than last year.

There were four parties in the Council :—

(1) Liberal which consisted of the Khans of the Province. This party is led by Nawab Baz Muhammad Khan of Teri, representing the Kohat East (Muhammadan) Constituency. The nominal strength of this party was nine

(2) The second group was the Progressive Party, led by Khan Ghulam Rabbani Khan, a nominated member from the Hazara District. Its average strength was eight.

3) The third party was the Independent Party which is mainly composed of lawyers. This party is led by Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, representing Other Towns (Muhammadan) Constituency. The average strength of this party was eight.

(4) Last comes the Hindu Party, or more appropriately styled "The Minority Party," led by Rai Bahadur Ishar Dass, M.A., LL.B, representing Hazara (Non-Muhammadan) Constituency. This party is comprised of seven members.

The Liberals and the Progressives again showed their desire to work the reforms in a spirit of good-will. These parties, mainly comprised of the Khans of the Province,

lose few chances of drawing the attention of the Government towards the economic depression and the demand commonly expressed by agriculturists for reduction in land revenue and water-rates.

The Independent Party formed the main centre of opposition and criticised the Government on every measure.

The Minority Party being chiefly concerned, as a minority to safeguard the interests of their community, sometimes sided with the Opposition and some times with the Government.

The Opposition claimed six divisions during the year under report, of which three were on demands for grants. The Government sustained only two defeats. (1) On the motion of the Opposition that the Indian Arms (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. This defeat was mainly due to the opposition of the Liberals who, being interested in the measure, joined hands with the Independent Party and thus defeated the Government The second defeat was on a resolution that an inquiry into the Kohat Debt be made. In this case the Minority joined hands with the Independents in addition to the members from the Kohat District, and thus brought about a Government defeat.

Legislation—

Two official and two non-official measures were discussed during the period under report. The Indian Arms (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Bill was introduced as a result of the finding of the Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioners in case Crown versus Fazal Rahim, wherein it was held that sanction for prosecution must be obtained as required by Section 29 of the said Act for prosecutions under Section 19 (f). The official view was that the measure was an ordinary one, and would meet with great opposition. But contrary to their expectations the Independents and the Liberals joined together and brought about a Government defeat; and the Bill was circulated for public opinion. The second Bill was the Legal Practitioners Bill introduced into the Council in view of the recommendations of the Laws Inquiry Committee. This was also circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon

The two non-official Bills were—(1) The Punjab Municipal (North-West Frontier Province Amendment) Bill which was aimed at the stopping of brothels and the prohibition of prostitutes. During the passage of the said measure the Government put the motion for Select Committee and a division was called for by the opposition. The Government defeated the opposition with the help of the casting vote of the President. The Bill was passed during the last session. (2) The Juvenile Smoking Bill drafted on the lines of the Punjab Act. This Bill was passed without any opposition from the Government side.

Resolutions—

In all eight resolutions came before the Council. The most important of these was the Discussion on the White Paper. The proposals of His Majesty's Government were criticised by the Independent Party at great length, but were welcomed by the rest of the House. The members of the Government, however, refrained from taking any part in the discussion. The Government promised to forward the views of the House to the Government of India for consideration.

The House unanimously passed a condolence motion on the sad death of Mr. V. J. Patel, an Ex-President of the Assembly.

The remaining resolutions dealt with local conditions. Two of these were carried without any division, two were withdrawn, one was lost and the last was carried by claiming a division which resulted in 17—16.

Budget—

Our subvention still stood at the economy figure of Rs. one crore and the provincial revenues, in existing economic conditions, provided very little scope for expansion. The Government, however, promised to contribute nearly Rs. 2 lakhs to the beneficent departments over and above their previous grant

Cuts were tabled to every demand for grant. The Police, Law and Order, the Jails, Forest, Excise and Registration an Land Revenue and Stamps came in for severe criticism. These demands were discussed at length and

division claimed on Land Revenue and Stamps, Excise and Registration and Jails. In all the three divisions the Government was able to achieve victory by 23—9, 18—16 and 24—8 respectively. To the rest the guillotine procedure was applied.

General—

In conclusion it may be said that the conduct of business and the behaviour of the members were quite up to the mark. The smooth running of the Council is largely due to the keen interest of the Hon'ble the President and Sh. Abdul Hamid, Secretary to the Council.

CHAPTER IV

LAND ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue—

The following statement gives the salient figures of fixed land revenue, together with the corresponding figures of the preceding year :—

Year	Demand	Collections	Percentage of collection to demand	Balance outstanding at the end of the year
	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.
1931-32 ...	20,87,982	17,81,305	85·31	3,06,677
1932-33 ..	20,94,238	18,02,490	86·06	2,91,748

The ratio of collection to demand in Kurram alone declined from 82·92 per cent. in 1931·32 to 57 per cent. during the year under report, and there was an insignificant decline in the ratio in the Peshawar District. But the percentages of collections to demands in other districts compare favourably with the figures of the previous year. This is satisfactory and reflects credit upon the district revenue staffs, especially in Peshawar and Bannu, in view of the continued economic depressio in face of which this result was achieved. In Peshawar another adverse factor was the reaction after the heavy payments enforced in the previou year, as mentioned in last year's report. The balance out standing at the conclusion of the year totalled Rs. 2 91,748 as constrasted with Rs. 3,06,677 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 94,319 were exhibited as irrecoverable as against

Rs. 1,50,081 last year. The total recoverable balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,535, of which 60 per cent. related to the Peshawar District. Of the aggregate arrears on account of previous years Rs. 1,00,028 were recovered, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 2,73,227 at the end of the year, of which 80 per cent. occurred in the Peshawar District. The total outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 6,91,730, which is nearly two lakhs less than the figure at the close of the previous year—a satisfactory achievement. There was a net increase of Rs. 6,256 in the total demand of fixed land revenue for the year under report.

The statement below gives the important figures of fluctuating land revenue with the corresponding figures of the last year :—

Year		Demand	Collections	Percentage of collection to demand	Balance outstanding at the close of the year
		Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.
1931-32	...	1,59,676	1,31,385	82	28,291
1932-33	...	2,05,444	1,78,707	85·70	26,737

Over 92 per cent. of the total fluctuating land revenue demand arises in the Dera Ismail Khan District. It is satisfactory to record that that district was able to collect 82·45 per cent. of its demand in the year under report. The enhancement both in demand and percentage of collection to demand was attributable to the increase in the areas cultivated and cropped owing to timely rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Of the outstanding balance aggregating Rs. 26,737, Rs. 861 were remitted leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 25,876 at the close of the year. As regards the total arrears for the previous years amounting to Rs. 38,948 a sum of Rs. 14,256 was realised and Rs. 4 remitted, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 24,688 at the end of the year.

The statement below indicates the relevant figures in

respect of miscellaneous land revenue :—

Year		Demand	Collections	Percentage of collection to demand	Balance outstanding at the close of the year
		Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.
1931-32	...	2,04,034	1,92,520	94	11,303
1932-33	...	1,97,214	1,83,730	93·16	13,484

Coercive processes—

The total number of processes issued both for and against lambardars rose from 3,354 last year to 4,203 in the year under report. Of this 2,051 processes related to the Peshawar District as against 1,358 last year. The increase is due to the prosecution of the campaign for recovery of arrears in the more favourable atmosphere created by the suppression of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Of 931 processes issued against lambardars in the Peshawar District 260 were for the realisation of land revenue and 671 for other dues, chiefly water rate. One thousand one hundred and twenty processes were issued on the applications of lambardars as against 776 in the preceding year. The aggregate amount of arrears of land revenue for the recovery of which the processes were issued rose from Rs. 7,27,706 to Rs. 10,61,160 in the year under report. Of this 48 per cent. was collected as against 56 per cent. last year. Of 1,221 cases in which resort was made to sale of movable and immovable property about 76 per cent was the share of the Peshawar District and is an indication of the active measures adopted by the Collector for the realisation of the large outstandings. One hundred and forty-three persons were imprisoned in default during the year as against 83 in the preceding year.

Survey and boundaries—

During the year under report the survey of the Khwara Forest area was completed. The re-survey and rectification of the settlement records of village Babini in Swabi Tahsil of the Peshawar District was also completed under the supervision of the Tahsildar of Swabi.

Canal irrigation and drainage—

The management of the Peshawar District Canals was conducted by the Irrigation Department throughout the year under report. The opening balance at the credit of the Canal Clearance Fund, Peshawar District, stood at Rs 49,250. The total recoveries amounted to Rs. 32,593 as against Rs. 62,716 in the preceding year; while the expenditure incurred on the Mirabi establishment, works executed and other miscellaneous items totalled Rs. 41,885. The closing balance of the fund at close of the year was Rs. 39,958. The outstanding balance due from the irrigators under the various heads aggregated Rs. 53,785 as against Rs. 44,822 last year. The financial position of the fund is therefore somewhat unsatisfactory owing mainly no doubt to the precedence given by the revenue staff to recoveries of land revenue and regular canal water rate.

The result of the year's working was satisfactory from the irrigation point of view. The supply of water was slightly better than normal and the damage caused to crops by floods was not excessive. Heavy floods occurred in the Bara river which resulted in damage to crops in Upper Khalsa.

In September 1933, the Kabul river fell. Begar labour was turned out promptly and there was no scarcity of supply of water till November when the Begar was unable to compete with the combined effect of the fall in the river and the shingling up of the feeder creek. Outside labour may yet have to be required to clear the feeder channel. A scheme for linking the Joe Sheikh Canal to the Kabul River Canal has been prepared and local opinion obtained thereon.

The supply of water in the Bara canals was normal. The supply was scanty only for a few days in the beginning of August 1933.

The supply of water in the Joe Zardad Canal was very satisfactory during the year under report. The new head regulator, which was constructed in March 1933, was instrumental in not only maintaining the water-supply required, but also in preventing the river floods from entering and breaching the canal.

One exceptionally heavy flood caused a considerable damage to the Ichari and Shabkadar branches of the Doaba Canals. But the damage was repaired in good time to prevent the crops being affected.

All the canals taking out of the Kurram and Tochi rivers worked satisfactorily throughout the year under report. In June to August 1933 floods came down these rivers and the damage caused to the canal bunds was repaired in good time.

The supply of water in the Tochi river was better and the demand of the irrigators was generally well met.

The management of the two private canals in the Bannu District known as the "Durana Khan Vial" and the "Ghulam Muhammad Vial" is again reported to be unsatisfactory. The former did not work satisfactorily and there were complaints with regard to the unfair distribution of water of the latter. With a view to improving the condition of the Ghulam Muhammad Canal the possibility of purchase by Government is being considered.

The opening balance of the Bannu Canal Clearance Fund stood at Rs. 31,327 The total realisations including Government contribution) and the entire expenditure (including the share of cost of transfer of civil canals to the Public Works Department) amounted to Rs. 19,743 and Rs. 31,124 respectively. The closing balance at the credit of the fund stood at Rs. 19,946. Its contribution to the Irrigation Department has been reduced from Rs. 24,000 to Rs 10,000 with effect from the current year, and other steps are being taken to strengthen the position of this fund which has been growing precarious.

The opening balance of the Saddana Fund, Dera Ismail Khan, amounted to Rs. 23,412. The entire recoveries declined from Rs. 38,879 in the preceding year to Rs. 25,077 in the year under report; while the expenditure incurred on establishment and works, totalled Rs. 21,437 as against Rs 25,326 last year. The closing balance at the credit of the Saddana Fund stood at Rs. 27,052. The financial condition of the fund is therefore satisfactory.

Land Acquisition Act—

The total area of land acquired by Government for public

purposes during the year was 84·36 as against 28·83 in the year previous. The relevant details are given below :—

		Acres.
Roads	...	14·49
Canals	...	9·18
Railways	...	·47
Buildings and miscellaneous works	...	60·22

The total cost of the acquisition of land amounted to Rs. 25,161 as compared with Rs. 18,355 last year. 2·68 acres of canal area surrendered by the Irrigation Department was restored to the original owners on the same price paid on its acquisition.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Act (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884).

Rs. 43,184 and Rs. 65,140 were advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts, respectively, as compared with the amounts of Rs. 27,050 and Rs. 40,820 in the preceding year. The enhancement under the former head mainly occurred in the Bannu District on account of the construction of tube wells in the Marwat Tahsil ; while the increase under the latter head was attributable to the distribution of taccavi grants for the purchase of seed and bullocks in the Hazara District.

The total recoverable demand in respect of principal under both the Acts including the previous year's arrears, amounted to Rs. 8,69,154. Of this Rs. 10,217 were remitted and Rs. 1,75,599 collected, and Rs. 335 suspended. Accordingly, the unrealised balance stood at Rs. 6,83,338 at the conclusion of the year The outstanding arrears in the main occur in the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Districts. The total amount of interest falling due within the year (including the previous year's arrears) was Rs. 1,58,236. Of this Rs. 166 were remitted, Rs. 26,608 collected, and Rs. 43 suspended, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,31,419 at the end of the year. The marked decrease in collection is mainly due to the tendency already mentioned of the revenue staff in the face of economic depression to concentrate on the current revenue and water rate demands.

Unclassed forests and Government waste lands—

The aggregate realisations from these forests declined from Rs 22,092 to Rs. 18,034 during the year under report. The drop partly occurs in the Hazara District The scheme regarding the transfer of the management of the Rakh Manakrai to the Forest Department was taken in hand during the year The aggregate receipts from the Khwara and Zira Forests and expenditure on the establishment amounted to Rs. 4,143 and Rs. 2,739 respectively. This resulted in a net gain of Rs. 1,404 as against a net loss of Rs. 2,581 in the preceding year. The management of this forest was transferred from the district authorities to the Forest Department with effect from the 1st February, 1933.

Land records—

The total number of Patwari candidates on the list at the close of the year was 305 or about 38 per cent. of the total number of Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris, i.e. within the authorised limit of 40 per cent. The total number of permanent Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris remained unchanged, viz. 803. During the year six Patwaris were dismissed and 194 reduced, suspended or fined for misconduct, absence without leave or neglect of duty as compared with 14 and 210 respectively in the preceding year. The largest number of penalties were inflicted in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

No new patwarkhanas were constructed during the year and the practice of renting private houses for use as patwarkhanas continued as before. The total cost of the Patwari establishment, including stationery, survey equipment, gratuities and other charges, amounted to Rs. 2,19,514 as compared with Rs. 2,17,675 in the previous year. The average cost per Patwari was Rs. 273 per annum as against Rs. 271 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 200 was paid in gratuities to retiring Patwaris.

Six new Kanungo candidates, all Muhammadans, and belonging to agricultural tribes, were accepted during the year. Of these three were Patwaris. At the close of the year the total number of Kanungo candidates was 49. Of these 39 were agriculturists, 35 had passed the Entrance or higher examination, 12 Middle School test and 39 the Kanungo Examination.

All the permanent and officiating Kanungos in the Province now possess certificates of efficiency. There were 5 vacancies amongst Kanungos during the year. Of these 4 were given to Patwaris and one to a direct candidate. One Kanungo was promoted as District Revenue Accountant during the year. The work of the Kanungo staff was on the whole satisfactory.

Mutation and partition work—

The total number of mutations for disposal during the year amounted to 169,200 (including 36,483 brought forward from the previous year) as compared with 159,066 in the preceding year. Of these 125,668 or 74 per cent. were attested, leaving 43,532 pending at the close of the year. Mutation work was heavy in the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu Districts, where the balances of unattested mutations were 10,936, 20,064 and 7,356, respectively.

The total number of Jamabandis prepared during the year amounted to 752. Of these 15 or only two per cent. were checked by Collectors and their assistants as against 15 per cent. in the previous year.

There were 1,446 partition cases for disposal during the year, including 488 brought forward from 1932-33 as compared with 1,130 in the previous year. Of these 877 were decided, leaving 569 pending at the end of the year. The arrears are large in all districts and it is essential that steps be taken to clear them off. The total area involved in the cases decided amounted to 17,106 acres or an average of 20 acres per partition case. Of this area 5,102 acres were cultivated.

Of the three tube wells sunk last year in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District, two have worked well but the third has not proved successful owing to the action of sand.

Court of Wards—

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards decreased during the year from 11 to 8 owing to the release of the estates of (1) Rai Bahadur Rocha Ram Sons and Grandsons of Abbottabad, (2) Khan Fateh Muhammad Khan of Mardan and (3) Sarfraz Khan of

Khan Mahi in the Peshawar District. That portion of the Khanpur Estate which is owned by Raja Safdar Zaman Khan was also released during the year.

The total area and the area under cultivation of the estates decreased from 79,591 and 27,050 acres to 74,066 and 22,572 acres, respectively. The decrease follows the decrease in the number of estates.

The total assets of the estates decreased from Rs. 1,07,35,004 to Rs. 83,70,955 and liabilities from Rs. 13,69,849 to Rs. 1,54,796. The decreases in both cases were due to the release of the estates named above especially that of Rai Bahadur Rocha Ram Sons and Grandsons. On the other hand the assets of the estates which remained under management showed an increase of Rs. 1,30,510, while their liabilities declined from Rs. 1,64 177 to Rs. 1,54,716.

Owing to the release of the estates named above the total income fell from Rs. 3,49,871 last year to Rs. 1,06,910 during the year under report. The income of the Agror and Bahgpurdheri Estates declined while the income from the estate of Muhammad Jan Khan Khakwani was more than three times the income of the last year. The income of the Gandapur Estate rose from Rs. 6,573 to Rs. 8,705.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act—

In all 99 applications for permanent alienation under Section 3 (2) of the Act were made during the year. Of these 26 were sanctioned ; 10 in Hazara, 2 in Peshawar, 5 in Kohat, 6 in Bannu and 3 in Dera Ismail Khan. Except in the case of four transborder Wazirs in the Bannu District, no permission to alienate land permanently in favour of residents of tribal territory or the adjoining districts of the Punjab was granted.

Seven applications for temporary alienations were made in the Dera Ismail Khan District of which 4 were sanctioned. No such transfers were made in any other district. Mortgages to non-agriculturists are as usual remarkably few in Hazara and it seems probable that recourse is frequently had to "be nami" transactions or to leases.

Transactions involving gifts and exchanges rose from 3,067 in the preceding year to 3,411 in the year under

report and the area so transferred went up from 13,135 to 16,882 acres. The number of gifts and the area thereby transferred decreased, while in the case of exchanges both the number and the area involved increased. The contraction in the area transferred by gifts occurred mainly in the Dera Ismail Khan District while the expansion under head "Exchanges" is shared by all the districts.

No specific cases were brought to light in which gifts or exchanges were used as a cloak for evading the provisions of the Act.

The total area mortgaged with possession amounted to 48,948 acres and the mortgage debt to Rs. 43,76,200 as compared with 42,123 acres and Rs. 41,57 996 in the preceding year. The increase occurred in the Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and is generally due to the prevailing agricultural depression caused by the lowness of prices.

The total area redeemed during the year amounted to 24,202 acres with a mortgage debt of Rs. 20,24,832 as against 30,681 acres and a debt of Rs. 19,89,254 last year. The mortgage money discharged by redemptions (Rs. 20,24,832) was 54 per cent. less than the amount raised by new mortgages (Rs. 43,76,200) during the year under report; another indication of the general depression and shortage of money due to the fall in prices of agricultural products. The average of the mortgage money discharged works out to Rs. 121 per acre of cultivated land as compared with Rs. 153 per acre on cultivated land newly encumbered during the year.

The total area sold during the year was 45,193 acres, assessed at Rs. 24,162 as compared with 45,283 acres, assessed at Rs. 25,501 in the previous year. The purchase money amounted to Rs. 61,60,584 as against Rs. 57,76,635 in the preceding year. On the whole the area sold does not show any marked variation from the figures of previous years. In the Hazara and Kohat Districts both the area sold and the sale price increased, while in the Peshawar District both the areas sold and the value declined.

Government litigation—

The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 51 as against 55 in the preceding year and included 27 cases brought forward from the last year. By districts the total of 51 cases stands as follows :—

Hazara	... 15	(14 cases out of which were for rectification of caste)
Peshawar	... 9	
Kohat	... 14	
Bannu	... 10	
Dera Ismail Khan	... 3	

Of the total of 51, 33 cases were decided during the year under report leaving 18 cases pending at the close of the year. Of these 33 cases, 25 went in favour of the Government and eight against. The Military, Civil and Railway Departments were concerned in 5, 44, and 2 cases respectively. The Secretary of State was plaintiff in 12 and defendant in 39 cases. Two suits, one for Rs. 1,85,000 brought by Lala Ladha Ram, contractor, and the second for Rs. 12,969-14-0 instituted by Sardar Sulakhan Singh referred to in last year's report remained sub-judice at the close of the year under report.

During the year Government brought a suit against Tara Chand, etc., for recovery of Rs. 1,23,815-0-6, in the Bannu Treasury Defalcation Case. The case remained pending at the end of the year.

Of the 12 appeals for disposal during the year, eight relate to the preceding year and four were filed during the year under report.

Mortgage and sales by agricultural tribes—

The average mortgage price per acre of the total area mortgaged decreased from Rs. 99 in the preceding year to Rs. 86 in the year under report, while the sale price increased from Rs. 128 to Rs. 136 per acre. In the Hazara and Kohat Districts both the mortgage money per acre and the sale price per acre advanced as compared with the preceding year, while in the Peshawar District the prices receded in both cases. In

the Bannu District the mortgage price rose from Rs. 71 to Rs. 78 but the sale price dropped from Rs. 156 to Rs. 130. In Dera Ismail Khan the mortgage price fell from Rs. 36 to Rs. 31 but the sale price went up from Rs. 36 to Rs. 47 per acre. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes during the year amounted to 44,860 acres while the area acquired by them on mortgages was 39,437 acres. Thus agricultural tribes sustained a loss of 5,423 acres in temporary transfers as against 3,363 acres in the preceding year. The Dera Ismail Khan District was chiefly responsible for this loss.

The total area sold permanently by agricultural tribes during the year was 40,944 acres as compared with 38,991 acres in the previous year, while the area acquired by them amounted to 40,386 acres as against 39,701 acres last year. The agricultural tribes thus lost 558 acres as compared with a net gain of 710 acres in 1931-32.

The total area redeemed during the year amounted to 24,202 acres, of which 21,390 acres or 88 per cent. were redeemed by members of agricultural tribes as compared with 23,396 acres or 76 per cent. in the preceding year. The mortgage debt discharged by members of agricultural tribes amounted to Rs. 19,09,469. Of this Rs. 6,95,220 or about one-third of the total debt was repaid by the Pathans of the Peshawar and Bannu Districts alone.

CHAPTER V

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS

District Boards—

The constitution of the Kohat and Hazara District Boards remained unchanged. The election proceedings of the Bannu District Board were conducted in the beginning of the year, half of the 32 total seats being allotted for elected members. In six out of the seven Bannuchi and one out of the two Wazir constituencies the candidates were elected unopposed. In the Marwat Tahsil constituencies, however, there was a brisk contest amongst various candidates of the "Tor" and "Spin" Ghunds: 3,560 or 43·76 per cent. of the total votes of 8,135 were actually polled.

The number of general and special meetings of District Boards held during the year was 20 and 7, respectively, as against 18 general and 6 special in the preceding year. The average attendance of non-official members, during the year, as compared with the past year was as under :—

	1932-33	1933-34
Hazara	90	84
Peshawar	95	79
Kohat	81	54
Bannu	59	71
Dera Ismail Khan	84	79

The fall in attendance in all districts except Bannu was no doubt due to the natural abatement of zeal and interest on the part of newly elected members In Hazara an additional cause was the absence of a Hindu nominated member on business. No meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

The following activities are worthy of record :—

(i) *Hazara.*—The number of recognised schools rose from 219 to 223. The District Board spent Rs. 13,940 on the construction of buildings,

(ii) The Hazara District Board expended Rs. 2,089 on the supply of drinking water in dry areas.

(iii) *Peshawar.*—A new girls' school was started, making a total of 12. No other new schools were opened; the existing ones were either improved or extended.

(iv) *Peshawar.*—The District Board advanced Rs. 7,009 for the purchase and supply of bulls to be maintained by the zamindars and spent Rs. 18,623 on the subsidising of bulls, an assistance which led to marked improvement in the stock of the district and was greatly appreciated by the zamindars.

(v) *Hazara.*—The subsidy system was reported to have proved satisfactory. The District Board incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,004 on the object.

The Kohat District Board was granted by Government a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,000 for the supply of drinking water in dry areas in the Teri Tahsil. In the Bannu District, three tube wells were sunk in the dry Marwat area at Government expense, amounting to over Rs. 30,000. These wells have now been transferred to the District Board who spent Rs. 1,000 out of its funds for their upkeep. In addition, ordinary wells were dug at Kotka Mehtar Yusaf and at the junction of the Bharat and Kakki roads

No special sanitary works were undertaken in Dera Ismail Khan.

The annual horse and cattle shows were held only in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts. The results were generally appreciated: the Mardan fair in the Peshawar District being particularly well-attended and successful.

The total income, excluding opening balances, and the other expenditure chargeable to current income, was Rs. 14,37,275 and Rs. 15,62,894 against Rs. 13,83,048 and Rs. 14,15,800, respectively, in the previous year. The excess of expenditure over income amounting to Rs. 1,25,619 during the year under report was chiefly due to the utilisation of unspent balances of Government grants allotted during the preceding year. The receipts under Local Rates amounted to Rs. 2,29,547 as against Rs. 2,24,765 during the preceding year.

The Government grant for educational purposes was Rs. 8,81,837 as against Rs. 8,36,221 and for miscellaneous objects Rs. 24,360 as against Rs. 25,813 in the last year.

The income from Haisiyat Tax indicates a slight fall of Rs. 432 which is attributable to the prevailing economic depression. Owing to the difficulty of securing a just assessment it has been decided by the Local Government to abolish it with effect from the 1st April 1935, and the Boards are considering the desirability of imposing a flat rate tax on professions from that date. The expenditure on general administration rose from Rs. 41,710 to Rs. 49,646. The expenditure under the heads Education, Medical and Civil Works also shows an excess of Rs. 55,231, Rs. 14,865 and Rs. 47,440, respectively.

As compared with the last year the closing balances of the Boards dropped by Rs. 1,18,856, viz. from Rs. 6,80,858 to Rs. 5,62,002, as detailed below :—

	1932-33	1933-34	Increase or decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazara ...	1,98,704	2,13,306	+14,602
Peshawar ...	2,76,075	1,46,255	−1,29,820
Kohat ...	1,04,811	1,15,878	+11,067
Bannu ...	6,395	8,467	+2,072
Dera Ismail Khan ...	94,873	78,096	−16,777
Total ...	6,80,858	5,62,002	...

Working of Michni-Dalazak Canal and Shabkadar Branch.

The demand for the year under report to be credited to the District Board was Rs. 19,167 against Rs. 18,519 for the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 648 during the

year :—

Name of canal	Year	Demand	Remission	Balance credited
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Michini-Dalazak Canal ...	1933-34	17,350	472	16,878
Shabkadar Branch ...	1933-34	2,436	147	2,289
Total ...	1933-34	19,786	619	19,167

General—

The canal worked satisfactorily during the period, supply was sufficient and there were very few complaints regarding shortage of water.

Damages done by floods were immediately repaired and clearance was done at proper time. The main trouble on Michni-Dalazak Canal is of silt deposit.

Municipal administration—

The number of Municipal and Notified Area Committees was the same as last year, viz. seven Municipalities and seven Notified Areas. The constitution of the Municipal Committee of Peshawar was changed in January 1933. It is now composed of 29 members of which 17 are elected and 12 nominated. The Deputy Commissioner is the only nominated member who holds his seat ex-officio. The constitution of the other six Municipal Committees remained unchanged.

The composition of the Municipal Committees now stands as follows :—

Name of Municipal Committee	Members			
	Elected	Nominated	Ex-officio	Total
Haripur ...	8	4	2	14
Abbottabad ...	8	4	2	14
Peshawar ...	17	11	1	29
Hoti Mardan ...	10	5	2	17
Kohat ...	11	5	2	18
Bannu ...	10	5	2	17
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12	4	4	20
Total ...	76	38	15	129

The working of the Notified Area Committees is reported to have been on the whole satisfactory. The following activities are worthy of notice :—

(a) The Notified Area Committee of Nowshera Kalan has made fair progress in collecting its accumulated arrears of house tax. The octroi system was enforced in this Notified Area in March 1933, as an experimental measure and income has increased.

(b) The Noel water supply scheme of Kulachi is now more popular with the public. For various reasons the scheme will not be completed until next year. Last year the Luni bed was getting dangerously close to the town but the protection scheme for a floating bund was executed by the Canal Department, and as a result a large protective bank of silt has been formed on the town side of the river.

(c) An improvement in the Kohat water-supply by bringing into use a new spring at Bona was undertaken and is worthy of mention.

Income—

The financial condition of Municipal Committees is on the whole satisfactory. Total receipts of all Municipalities amount to Rs. 15,91,537 or Rs. 27,564 more than that of the last year. The increase is shared by the Municipal Committees of Peshawar, Hoti Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan. The opening balance on the other hand falls from Rs. 5,25,623 to Rs. 4,79,588 under the principal receipt heads. The following variations of income are noteworthy :—

	1932-33	1933-34	Variations
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi and terminal tax ...	9,51,222	9,68,908	17,686
Other rates or taxes ...	16,912	21,931	5,019
Rents of lands and houses, etc. ...	2,50,137	2,41,979	−8,158
Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands...	6,114	39,536	33,422
Sale of water ...	42,083	31,074	−11,009
Interest on investments ...	36,002	25,637	−10,365
Grants from Government ...	63,373	56,081	−7,292
Miscellaneous ...	64,864	41,837	−23,027

It is satisfactory to note that the income from octroi and terminal tax as well as from other taxes and rates has risen, in spite of the economic depression

The Haripur Municipal Committee, however, records a decrease of Rs. 6,296 which is ascribed chiefly to the diversion of trade to the neighbouring villages of Haripur owing to the revision of its Munic'pal limits and also to the liberal grant of refunds. This Committee shows little signs of improvement in efficiency and is one of the few to earn strictures from a Deputy Commissioner.

The increase under "Sale-proceeds of lands, etc." is due to the sale of certain residential sites in the city extension area of Peshawar.

Expenditure—

The total expenditure for the year under report amounts to Rs. 16,23,086 as against Rs. 16,06,937 in the preceding year. The increase cccurs mainly under the following heads :—

	1932-35	1933-34	Increase
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration ...	1,96,022	1,98,906	2,884
Lighting ...	1,06,753	1,49,687	42,934
Conservancy ...	2,21,072	2,22,077	1,005
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,98,600	2,06,839	8,239
Education ...	2,14,154	2,24,187	10,033

The cost of lighting has increased in all the Municipalities except in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. Under this head Peshawar and Bannu Municipal Committees expended Rs. 67,426 and Rs. 29,942 as compared with Rs. 55,34) and Rs. 5,558 respectively in the past year. The increase is attributed to the expansion of the electric light installation in Peshawar City and payment of outstanding bills of the Bannu Electric Supply Company by the Bannu Municipal Committee. The increase in expenditure on Hospitals and Dispensaries is due to the contribution of Rs. 5,000 made by the Municipal

Committee of Haripur towards the improvement of its local Civil Hospital.

The increase under Education is shared by all the Municipalities.

No large schemes worthy of record were carried out during the year. The Municipal Committee, Bannu, has, however, applied for a Government loan of Rs. 1,50,000 for improvement of its water-supply scheme which it hopes to take in hand in 1935-36. The provision of two additional wards of 16 beds each in the Municipal Hospital and a Dais quarter in the female hospital at Bannu is under consideration of the Municipal Committee.

The Peshawar Municipal Committee proposes to take in hand the erection of the protective wall of the city extension area, when the question of transfer of the land along the Grand Trunk Road belonging to the Public Works Department is settled. Certain other works of public amenity such as the tarring of principal roads, construction of a pardah garden for Indian ladies and public park on a portion of the old site of the old Egerton Hospital were carried out by the Municipal Committee of Peshawar. The warter-supply scheme of Peshawar continues to be in abeyance.

The general impression received from a perusal of the reports is that municipal work goes on steadily and that committees are weathering statisfactorily the trade depression. Most of them have the advantage of the proximity of large Cantonments and are doubtless better able to deal with a crisis such as the present than their fellows elsewhere.

The Dera Ismail Khan Municipality shows signs of financial stress. Bannu and Abbottabad are a constant source of anxiety the one on account of party feeling and the difficulty of efficient management of its large properties, the other on account of sheer inefficiency. The Secretary and Octroi Superintendent of Abbottabad were both dismissed in the year under report and is hoped that the next report may record an improvement.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC HEALTH

The mid-year estimated population on the 30th June 1933, which has been calculated by adding the birth and subtracting the deaths that have occurred since the census of 1931, was 2,412,406 or 20,942 in excess over the mid-year estimated population of the last year. Ratios in the annual forms have, however, been calculated on the census population of 1931.

The total number of births registered during the year 1933 was 70,873 (40,110 males and 30,763 females) as compared with 68,146 (38,520 males and 29,626 females) in the preceding year. The birth-rate for the Province in 1933 was 30·1 per 1,000 population as against 28·9 in 1932. The birth-rate for the previous quinquennium was 28·0.

As in previous years this year also more males were born than females, 130·4 male births being registered to every 100 female births as against 130·0 in the year 1932.

The total number of deaths recorded in the districts of the Province during the year under report was 50,203 against 47,177 in 1932. The death-rate per mille of population was 21·3 in 1933 as compared with 20·0 for the year 1932 and 19·8 for the preceding quinquennium. The increase of 3,025 deaths is mainly accounted for by small-pox +1,019, fevers +1988. The ratio of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 children born in 1933 is 137·36 as compared with 129·34 in 1932.

The death-rate in the rural circles during the year under report was 21·90, while the death-rate in urban areas was 17·75. The corresponding death-rate for the year 1932 was 20·34 and 17·80 respectively. The birth-rate in rural circles was 30·53 as compared with 27·25 in urban areas, the corresponding figures for 1932 being 29·17 and 27·09 respectively.

Chapter VI—Public Health

There has been greater mortality in the year 1933 when compared with the year 1932. Total deaths numbered 50,203 against 47,177 in 1932. Of epidemic diseases the Province remained free from cholera and plague, while small-pox was more severe than the previous year. The mortality was mainly higher in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts, while in the other three districts of the Province it was comparatively lower. Deaths from fevers numbered 40,570, showing an increase of 1,988 over the figures of last year. The incidence of mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa and from respiratory diseases was however lower than the last year. The births registered during the year exceeded the figures for the last 10 years with the exception of the year 193 .

There were 3,288 cases and 1,532 deaths from small-pox in the settled districts during the year under report as against 867 cases and 513 deaths in the previous year.

One Sub-Assistant Surgeon and five compounders were detailed on malaria duty in the rural areas of Peshawar District and 33,474 patients were treated by them. Quinine and cinchona febrifuge were distributed free amongst the poor population throughout the Province. The death-rate from fevers per mille of estimated population for the Province was 16·82.

The total number of deaths registered under the head respiratory diseases was 2,754 during the year as against 3,094 in the preceding year. The death-rate for respiratory diseases per mille of estimated population was 1·14. The Province remained free from plague throughout the year.

Rural uplift work from the public health point of view was taken in hand in this Province during the year under report.

Education was carried out by means of posters, pamphlets and magic lantern slides. Exhibition on public health was held in the Cattle Fair at Charbagh in the Mardan Tahsil. Special lectures illustrated with lantern slides on the prevention of malaria and tuberculosis were delivered in various places.

A lorry has been purchased and provided with a special body for carrying medicines and surgical appliances. This has been properly staffed and adequately equipped to serve both as a travelling dispensary for visiting villages which are remote from existing dispensaries and for educating the

rural population as to how to observe the laws of public health, by means of lantern lectures.

During the year 1933 the Military Authorities carried out anti-malarial measures in Peshawar and Kohat Cantonments, and the villages surrounding them. Anti-malarial gangs consisting of coolies were employed under the supervision of medical officers to carry out anti-malarial work.

At the Dera Ismail Khan Child Welfare Association the number of attendances during 1933 averaged 13·3, ante-natal work being a very encouraging feature.

At the Lady Bolton Dais Training Centre eight new uncertified dais in regular practice in Dera Ismail Khan City have joined the class duriug the year. The average attendance at this class has been 26 and all dais show a marked interest in the teaching given. These dais were instrumental in bringing 24 abnormal cases to the hospital during the year 1933.

Thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and sixteen examinations were made on school children during the period from July 1932 to June 1933 of whom 18,250 were recommended for treatment.

During the year 36,041 specimens were examined in the Provincial Laboratory as compared with 32,686 in the last year. The financial value of the work done in the Provincial Laboratory amounted to Rs. 36,650 as compared with Rs. 39,263 in the previous year.

Ninety-five samples of ghee were received in the Provincial Laboratory for examination out of which 56 or 59 per cent. were found to be adulterated as compared with 36 per cent. during the previous year. Sixty samples of milk were examined out of which 31 were found adulterated, giving a percentage of 51.

Medical relief—

There were 100 hospitals in the Province at the beginning of the year 1933 and 109 at the close of the year as against 97 and 100 respectively in 1932. During the year under report eight subsidised dispensaries were opened in the Province as an experimental measure. These dispensaries are working satisfactorily.

During the year under report a total number of 1,905,436 in and out patients against 1,524,981 in the preceding year attended the hospitals open to the publi-

received in-door treatment, i.e. 3,821 more than the last year.

The total number of beds available during the year was 1,257 (794 for males and 463 for females) as against 1,175 (786 for males and 389 for females) in the preceding year. The daily average number of in-patients who occupied these beds was 1,112·96.

The scheme whereby the medical officers in charge of dispensaries were placed in visiting charge of the nearest villages to afford medical aid to the rural population has met with great success and the scheme has been well appreciated by the public. The total number of patients treated by this arrangement in various villages is 107,787 against 19 579 in 1932.

During the year under report 5,760 cases of "tuberculosis of lungs" and 4,106 cases of "other tubercular diseases" received treatment in the hospitals with 54 and 32 deaths respectively. In 1932 there were 3,669 cases with 33 deaths under the former head and 3,443 cases with 22 deaths under the latter head. The scheme for the establishment of a sanitorium and a hospital for tubercular patients at Haripur is still under consideration.

During the year the total number of surgical operations performed amounted to 96,964, viz. 5,405 major and 91,559 minor as compared with 5,004 major and 74,911 minor in the year 1932. The total number of deaths among the in-patients operated upon were 205 as against 190 in the last year.

The construction of two wings of the Out-door Department of the Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar, was started during the year under report and completed in March 1934. These wings have been dedicated to the name of the late Captain Coldstream, I. M. S. The total amount expended on this extension amounted to Rs. 18,261. Extra doctors and compounders were provided from the leave reserve to cope with this increased work. Government have, however, allotted Rs. 12,000 during 1934 35 for the extra staff and other recurring charges required in this hospital. A sum of Rs. 8,982 has also been spent during the year for the partial reconstruction and extension of the operation theatre of this hospital.

The Dental Department of the Dera Ismail Khan Civil Hospital accomplished a considerable amount of work.

There were 1,150 attendances among whom 524 extractions were performed.

The reconstruction of the Zenana Hospital, Kohat, was started during the year 1933 and the building work is nearing completion. The total amount to be expended on the building and equipment of this institution is estimated at Rs. 43,253 of which Rs. 8,290 is still to be found.

During the year under report six dais received training in the Lady Bolton Training Centre at Dera Ismail Khan.

Vaccination—

The vaccination establishment employed during the year consisted of six Superintendents of Vaccination and 52 Vaccinators including 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons working in the Peshawar, Nowshera, Cherat, Risalpur and Kohat Cantonment Hospitals The above number of 52 vaccinators also includes 11 temporary vaccinators, who were employed for short periods in Mardan Sub-Division, Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu Districts.

The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year under report was 347,558 as against 306,733 in the previous year, showing an increase of 40,825 operations. The increase is due to the fact that small-pox was prevailing in the Province and therefore many more people presented themselves and their children for vaccination.

The total number of persons vaccinated in agencies in 1933-34 was 63,118 as compared with 43,190 in 1932-33.

The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 28,801 as against Rs. 26,526 in the preceding year. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of vaccine lymph amounted to Rs 7,121.

Medical inspection of school children in Municipalities—

The following relates to the period July 1932 to June 1933:--

As the results obtained in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan during the last three years were very encouraging the scheme of medical inspection was extended to the schools of Kohat and Abbottabad Municipal Towns.

The total number of boys subjected to medical examination during the year was 13,540 and the annual recurring

expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,241-7-0. The annual expenditure works out at Re. 0-7-0 per boy.

The following table shows the work done in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan during the last year as compared with that done during the year under report. In Kohat and Abbottabad the scheme was started during the year :—

Particulars	Peshawar		Kohat		Dera Ismail Khan	
	1932-33	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33
Total number of examinations made ...	14,304	10,438	8,161	8,336	8,252	8,646
Total number of treatments recommended	2,062	5,526	4,123	5,535	3,505	3,336
Total number of treatments carried out ...	1,794	4,924	2,835	4,270	2,612	2,559
Total number of children found unclean ...	244	1,396	557	1,042	1,746	2,646

Out of a total of 18,250 cases recommended for treatment 15,286 or 84 per cent. actually received treatment. Twenty-two per cent. were found unclean during the year, 19 per cent. of children were found suffering from dental diseases. Seven per cent. of children were found suffering from affections of ear, nose and throat, and nine per cent. from enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

In Peshawar 16 per cent., in Bannu 7 per cent., in Dera Ismail Khan 16 per cent, in Kohat about 2 per cent. and in Abbottabad about 3 per cent. children were found suffering from external eye diseases. The majority of these cases had acute trachoma. Six per cent. of children were found to be suffering from defective vision.

Three per cent. cases of malaria, six per cent of enlarged spleen and five per cent. of anæmia were recorded during the year.

Only 31 boys were found unvaccinated during the year. All of them have now been vaccinated.

Forty-two students suffering from tuberculosis of various types were found.

One hundred and forty-nine major and 1,123 minor operations were performed on school children during the year.

CHAPTER VII

EDUCATION

General—

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds rose from 1,154 to 1,158. The number of all kinds of public institutions for boys increased from 849 to 851. The number of private unrecognised schools of all kinds fell from 162 to 155. The number of public schools for girls rose from 143 to 152.

The number of pupils in all kinds of institutions rose from 90,755 to 93,575. In private unrecognised schools, there was an increase of 739 and in public schools of all kinds the number of pupils rose by 2,081. The figures for private unrecognised schools are always unreliable. The percentage of increase in public schools is 2·34 against 3·6 per cent. in the previous year. This increase is shared by both boys and girls' schools, viz. by 1,579 and 502 respectively. The total percentage of male scholars to the total male population increased from 5·8 to 5·9 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1·32 against 1·2 last year. The percentage of boy pupils to the population of of school-going age rose from 38·8 to 39·9 and of girls from 8·4 to 8·8.

The number of Muslim pupils in all kinds of schools rose from 65,679 to 68,325; the number of Hindu pupils from 19,848 to 19,939; and of Sikhs from 4,769 to 4,853.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 28,63,059 against Rs. 27,19,082. The percentage of expenditure from provincial revenues was 67·4 against 68·9; from fees 11·0 against 10·7; and from other sources 10·6 against 10·2.

Collegiate education—

There continue to be three arts colleges in this Province namely :—

(i) Islamia Colleges, Peshawar,

(ii) Edwardes College, Peshawar, and

(iii) Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan.

All these colleges continue to be affiliated to the Punjab University. The Islamia College, Peshawar, is affiliated for the B.Sc. and B.A.; also in the M. A. courses in Mathematics, English and Persian, and the F.Sc. course in Agriculture. The Edwardes College, Peshawar, is affiliated only for the B. A. courses. The Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan, is affiliated for the F.A. and F.Sc. courses.

The total strength of the three colleges has risen from 541 to 640, viz. by 18·3 per cent. This incr ase is shared by all the three colleges, Islamia College—55; Edwardes College—13; Vedic Bharatri College—31.

The direct expenditure of the three colleges has risen from Rs. 2,23,584 to Rs. 2,45,168 as follows :—

(i) Islamia College from Rs. 1,56,456 to Rs. 1,70,222.

(ii) Edwardes College from Rs. 50,073 to Rs 53,451.

(iii) Vedic Bharatri College from Rs. 17,055 to Rs. 21,495.

The increase in expenditure is due to accrual of increments at all colleges and also to the appointment of more professors at the Islamia College, Peshawar.

A special grant of Rs. 20,000 and also a grant of Rs. 919 for a police guard was made to the Islamia College during the year under report. The maintenance grants earned by these colleges in the year were :—

		Rs.
(1) Islamia College	...	... 1,24,000
(2) Edwardes College	...	... 24,000
(3) Vedic Bharatri College	...	... 10,000

The average annual cost of educating a scholar in the year was Rs. 400-9-7 against Rs. 411-12-1 in the previous year. This is due to the increase in the number of scholars attending these colleges, viz. by 18·3 per cent.

Chapter VII—Education

Secondary education—Anglo-Vernacular—

The statistical condition of Anglo-Vernacular Secondary Schools in the year under report is compared in the following statement with that of the year previous :—

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of scholars reading English	Direct expenditure			Staff	Results	
	High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total	High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total		High	Anglo-Vernacular Middle	Total		Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination	Anglo-Vernacular Middle
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1933-34	34	10	44	14,661	2,606	17,267	9,921	6,36,393	84,578	7,20,971	665/745	907/1318	1207/1598
1932-33	29	15	44	12,916	4,079	16,995	9,235	5,70,146	1,26,779	6,96,925	672/728	663/1067	1199/1565

The annual average cost of educating a pupil in a high and middle school separately is noted in the following table:—

Year	In High School			In a Middle School			In an Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1933-34 ...	56	0	0	34	3	5	52	1	9
1932-33 ...	45	4	4	31	9	4	41	15	5

The rise in cost is due to increased expenditure in these schools and a correspondingly lower increase in the roll.

Vernacular—

The following table gives the figures for Vernacular Secondary Schools in the Province :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Staff	Percentage of qualified teachers	Result of Vernacular Middle School Examination	Percentage of passes
			Rs.				
1933-34 ...	200	24,475	4,42,397	756/857	88·2	466/638	73·0
1932-33 ...	199	24,517	4,33,771	718/833	86·2	499/636	76·0

Village libraries have been established in two schools and provision for the supply of journals and periodicals has been extended to almost all the full and lower middle schools in the Province.

In both Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools, where playing fields are available, games are played, and in Vernacular Schools such games are encouraged by grants from educational budgets. A play ground has been taken on rent at Mardan for the use of the Government High School there. The necessity for properly trained physical training supervisors, however, continues.

Scouting—

Interest in the Boy Scouts movement was maintained and although actual numbers show only a small increase over last year, it is pleasing to note that the object of associations now is to increase the efficiency of Scouts rather than to swell their numbers, since it would be unfortunate, if, as the tendency is to some extent for it to do, the movement were to lose sight of its ideals and to degenerate into a mere matter of parades.

In February 1934 Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief, Scout Training Centre, Gilwell Park, London, visited the Province and it was a privilege for the Province to have his criticism and advice.

A conference of Scouters from the whole of India was held at the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, on the 22nd February 1934. The Rev. E. Claydon, Deputy Camp Chief, represented the Province there. The conference was attended by 36 delegates from 21 different provinces and States and considered matters of interest to scouting in India, under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Wilson Two new associations have been recognised and affiliated during the year, namely one in the Kurram Agency and one for the Mardan-Malakand area.

Primary education —

At a conference held by the Hon'ble Minister on the 27th February 1933, the question of curricula was again discussed, and it was resolved that primary education in this Province required improvement. It was resolved that the ower middle school, which is really a continuation primary

school of six classes, should have English introduced as a subject of instruction in the 5th and 6th classes along with the following subjects :—

(i) deciphering of patwaris' papers ;
(ii) money-lenders' book-keeping and calculation of interest according to Indian methods ;
(iii) newspapers-reading and letter-writing ;
(iv) a rudimentary knowledge of gardening and agriculture.

This experiment is being tried in the 5th and 6th classes of 53 selected lower middle schools in the Province. It appears to be popular ; and many requests have been received that it should be introduced in other middle schools. But the shortage of money does not at present allow of this.

Two village libraries, however, have been started in the Peshawar District at—

(a) the Ghari Kapura Vernacular Middle School, Mardan Tahsil, and
(b) the Zaida Vernacular Middle School in Swabi Tahsil.

If it appears that they are actually utilised by the inhabitants of these villages similar libraries will be established in other schools.

The number of teachers and children in them at the end of the year were :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars			Direct expenditure	Teachers	Percentage of qualified men	Average attendance of pupils per school	Average attendance of pupils per school in district board schools
		Boys	Girls	Total					
					Rs.				
1933-34 ...	603	31,967	651	32,618	3,91,532	781 / 958	81·5	54·1	47·8
1932-33 ...	599	30,798	483	31,281	3,76,881	694 / 935	74·2	52·2	46·0

Chapter VII—Education

The distribution of primary schools according to management is given below :—

Year	District Board	Municipal Board	Cantonment Board	Private bodies		Total
				Aided	Unaided	
1933-34 ...	562	19	1	19	2	603
1932-33 ...	561	19	1	15	3	599

There were 603 primary schools for boys against 599 in the previous year. The number of pupils attending these schools has risen from 31,281 to 32,618, showing an increase of 4·2 per cent. The increase is shared by all districts except Bannu.

It may be noted that 651 girls were reading in boys' schools, against 483 at the end of the year 1932-33.

Direct expenditure on primary education has risen from Rs. 3,76,831 to Rs. 3,91,532. The increase of Rs. 14,701 is due to annual increments as well as to increase in sweeping and water allowances, etc , and also to the supply of additional equipment. The cost of maintaining a primary school for boys increased from Rs. 629 to Rs. 650. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys fell from Rs. 13-12-7 to Rs. 13-5-9 as the number of scholars has increased by 4·2 per cent.

The total number of teachers in primary schools for boys has risen from 935 to 958. The number of qualified teachers has risen from 694 to 781. The percentage of qualified teachers has risen from 74·2 to 81·5, which is satisfactory.

Female Education—

The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 143 to 152 in the year under report and the number of girls reading in them from 13,436 to 13,938, an increase of four per cent.

Two Government institutions, the Lady Griffith Government High School, Peshawar City, and the Government Girls' Primary School attached to the Minto High School, Parachinar (the first girls' school to be opened in an agency), were opened during the year. Five new District Board Schools were opened, one in each district.

Chapter VII—Education

All five districts show an increase in enrolment—the greatest increase being in the Hazara and Peshawar Districts.

The communal distribution of pupils was as follows :—

Muslims	5,487
Sikhs	1,797
Hindus	6,579
Christians	75

The number of Muslim girls in school rose from 4,850 to 5,487 (13 per cent.), Hindus decreased from 6,643 to 6,579 (one per cent.) and Sikhs decreased from 1,867 to 1,797 (four per cent.)

The main types of recognised schools for girls in the Province are :—

Serial No.	Schools	Number	Enrolment	Average attendance
1	Special Schools ...	1	50	46
2	High Schools ...	3	432	361
3	Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools ...	7	1,465	1,168
4	Vernacular Middle Schools ...	19	3,775	3,090
5	Primary Schools ...	122	8,216	6,449
	Total ...	152	13,938	11,114

In high schools the attendance rose from 382 to 432, in anglo-vernacular middle schools it decreased from 1,786 to 1,465, in vernacular middle schools it rose from 3,668 to 3,775, and in primary schools from 7,549 to 8,216. The average enrolment in a girls' school has declined from 94 to 92. The average enrolment in a primary school is 67, the same as last year.

The proportion of secondary to primary schools is 1 : 4. The average enrolment in a high school is 144, in an anglo-vernacular middle school 209, in a vernacular middle school 199. The percentage of scholars under instruction to female population rose from 1·2 to 1·3.

The average daily attendance in a primary school is 53, in vernacular middle, anglo-vernacular middle and high schools 163, 167 and 120 respectively.

Chapter VII—Education

Direct expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 1,31,384 last year to Rs. 1,34,421. The average cost per pupil in a secondary school decreased from Rs. 23-11-11 to Rs. 23-11-7.

Expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 1,12,832 to Rs. 1,31,771; the cost of educating a girl in a primary school rose from Rs. 15-14-3 to Rs. 16-0-7.

Examination results of public candidates who appeared for the following examinations were excellent:—

	Appeared	Passed	Per cent.
Upper Primary	1,178	951	81
Lower Primary	1,393	1,094	79
Middle	182	163	90
Matriculation	9	8	89

The Government Normal School, Peshawar, continues to be the only training institution for women teachers. The number of students reading in the school decreased by one to 50 — 20 in the senior vernacular class (2nd year) and 30 in the junior vernacular (1st year). No non-stipendiary student were admitted. The average cost of educating a pupil was Rs. 330-6-1 against Rs. 379-9-8 last year.

Students are still sent to the Punjab for training as anglo-vernacular teachers. One Muslim girl was admitted to the class last year. Two (one Muslim and one Hindu) have been selected for admission to the class.

"Guiding" is making progress in the Province but the difficulty of finding guiders in outlying cantonments is responsible for the movement being practically confined to Peshawar. There are guide companies in the C. E. Z. Mission High School and the Lady Griffith Government High School and a Cadet Ranger Company at the Government Normal School, Peshawar. The C. E. Z. Mission School also has a bluebird flock and a pack of wolf cubs.

Chapter VII—Education

The training of teachers—

It was mentioned in the report last year that there is now only one institution in this Province, viz., the Training School for Men at Peshawar.

Year	Number of institutions			Students			Direct expenditure			Results		
	College	Training Schools	Total	College	Training Schools	Total	College	Training Schools	Total	S. V.	J. V.	Staff
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1933-34	...	1	1	...	102	102	...	31,362	31,362	...	...	8/8
1932-33	1	3	4	23	166	189	10,730	44,287	55,017	7/38	167/201	12/12

The number of junior vernacular Government stipendiaries at the Training School for Men at Peshawar was reduced from 160 to 85 from the 1st April 1933. The number of senior vernacular stipendiaries at this school remained 10. Further five non-stipendiaries were admitted to the junior vernacular class, and four junior vernacular teachers of experience were admitted to the senior vernacular class.

The direct expenditure again declined, viz. from Rs. 55,017 to Rs. 31,362. The average cost of training a male teacher in the two vernacular classes rose from Rs. 291 to Rs. 307, due to the reduction of the number of the students under training from 189 to 102.

This Province continues to be indebted to the Punjab Authorities for help in the training of anglo-vernacular teachers of both sexes. Four men with stipends of Rs. 25 each, and two men with no stipends were deputed for B. T. training in the Central Training College, Lahore: all of these have returned to the Province after having passed the B. T. Examination. The two non-stipendiaries paid their own maintenance cost at the college, and the maintenance cost of the four stipendiaries amounting to Rs. 2,340 was paid by the North-West Frontier Province Government.

The figures below relate to the Normal School for Women, Peshawar. This is the only training school for

women in the Province :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars			Direct expenditure	Staff	Results	
		S. V.	J. V.	Total			S. V.	J. V.
					Rs.			
1933-34 ...	1	20	30	50	16,519	5/5	19/20	...
1932-33 ...	1	20	31	51	19,360	4/5	1/1	21/37

Education in agencies—

The general state of education for the year in the five political agencies connected with the North-West Frontier Province, in the tribal areas attached to the five settled districts of the Province, and in the territory of the Wali of Swat, is indicated by the figures of the following abstracts :—

Year	Number of public schools	Number of scholars in public schools	Number of private schools	Number of private scholars	Total number of schools	Total number of scholars	Expenditure on public schools
							Rs.
1933 34 ...	68	4,561	17	354	85	4,915	1,06,775
1932-33 ...	81	4,976	14	317	95	5,293	1,11,304

The number of public schools fell from 81 to 68. This fall is due to the closing of—

(a) five vernacular lower middle schools, and

(b) nine primary schools in the Swat State owing to the Wali's financial difficulties.

One new primary school at Spulga was opened in the agency of North Waziristan during the year. This accounts for the decrease of 13 schools. The number of scholars attending these schools fell from 4,976 to 4,561, viz. a decrease of 415 pupils or of 8 3 per cent. This fall has chiefly taken place in the Swat State where — as has been mentioned — 14 schools have been closed.

These schools continue to be financed from the educational budgets placed at the disposal of the Political Agents and the Deputy Commissioners; and those of the Swat State from the Swat State funds Direct expenditure on public schools fell from Rs. 1,11,304 to Rs. 1,06,775. The fall of Rs. 4,529 is due to the closing of the 14 schools in the Swat State. A subsidy of Rs. 1,800 for the maintenance of the primary department attached to the Saidu Sharif Middle School continues to be paid to the Wali.

Miscellaneous activities—

Broadcasting receivers for six vernacular secondary schools in Peshawar District were sanctioned during the current year at a cost of Rs. 3,000. The experiment will be extended to the remaining districts of the Province, when success is achieved in the Peshawar District.

CHAPTER VIII

FINANCE

The attached statements show in thousands of rupees the receipt and expenditure of the Government of the North-West Frontier Province for 1933-34 as compared with the year 1932-33. The year 1933-34 started with an opening balance of Rs. 12 lakhs in the Revenue Account and receipts (including the subvention of Rs. one crore from the Central Revenues) and expenditure amounted to Rs 172 lakhs and 167 lakhs respectively. The balance at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 17 lakhs. As compared with the previous year the receipts during 1933-34 increased by Rs. 4½ lakhs and the expenditure by Rs. 2 lakhs. Larger collections of land revenue and water-rates out of the current demand as well as from the outstanding balance of previous years were largely responsible for increased receipts in 1933-34. The receipts from the Forest Department fell during the year by Rs. 3 lakhs out of which a decline of about Rs. 2½ lakhs was due to the introduction of the system of selling standing trees in place of departmental exploitation but this decrease was nominal as there was a corresponding reduction in Forest expenditure. Under civil works there was an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs as compared with the figures for 1932-33 owing partly to larger transfers during 1933-34 from the Road Development Fund and partly to the recovery of the price of certain buildings taken over by the M. E. S. On the expenditure side there was an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs owing to the expansion of activities of the Beneficent Departments, and ¾ lakh under Administration of Justice owing chiefly to the suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The expenditure in England also rose by Rs. 2 lakhs. This increase occurred chiefly under Leave Salaries. The emergency cut in pay was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. with effect from April 1933 and this resulted

in an increase of Rs. 1¾ lakhs over the year 1932-33. On the other hand expenditure fell under Forest by Rs. 2½ lakhs as a result of the sale of standing trees and under Police by Rs. 1 lakh owing to the reduction in the Police Force. There was also a decrease of Rs. 1 lakh under Civil Works.

Capital and Debt Head Accounts—

The opening balance under Capital and Debt Head Accounts on 1st April 1933 was Rs. 2 lakhs and receipts and disbursements during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 6½ lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs respectively. The excess of Rs. 2½ lakhs in disbursements over receipts was met to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs out of the balance in Debt Head Account and the remaining sum of Rs. ½ lakh was met out of the Revenue Account. The balance on the 1st March 1934 under Revenue and Debt Head Accounts taken together was Rs. 16½ lakhs as against that of Rs. 14 lakhs on the 31st March 1933. The capital expenditure incurred during 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 3 lakhs This included about Rs. 1 lakh on Irrigation Works and Rs. 2 lakhs on Commuted Value of Pensions.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34

(In thousands of rupees)

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1932-33	Actuals, 1933-34
REVENUE.		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		
V—Land Revenue (gross) ...	20,33	23,10
Deduct—Revenue credited to Irrigation...	—1,75	—1,80
Net Land Revenue	18,58	21,30
VI—Excise	9,35	8,09
VII—Stamps	10,11	9,53
VIII—Forests	7,40	4,35
IX—Registration	72	70
XIII—Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		
Direct Receipts	14,44	18,39
Indirect Credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,75	1,81
Gross amount	16,19	20,20
Deduct Working Expenses ...	—7,45	—9,25
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts ...	8,74	10,95
Carried over ...	...	...

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1932-33	Actuals, 1933-34
EXPENDITURE.		
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE.		
5—Land Revenue	3,31	3,30
6—Excise	79	85
7—Stamps	21	20
8—Forests	6,37	3,95
8-A—Forests	—18	3
9—Registration	11	11
14—Interest on Irrigation Works ...	10,20	10,26
15—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, etc.—		
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works Officers	2,40	2,94
A—Irrigation Works in charge of Civil Officers	8	11
B—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,11	69
16—Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenue	1	...
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	55	93
21—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	69	65
22—General Administration	18,76	19,05
Carried over ...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—concluded

Statement showing Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1932-33 and 1933-34—concluded

(in thousands of rupees)

Heads of account	Actuals, 1932-33	Actuals, 1933-34
Brought forward ...	...	...
REVENUE—concluded.		
REVENUE AND RECEIPTS—concluded.		
XIV—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1	43
XVI—Interest	81	88
XVII—Administration of Justice ...	2,02	2,06
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	1,04	1,31
XIX—Police	10	9
XXI—Education	75	1,84
XXII—Medical	85	88
XXIII—Public Health	4	4
XXIV—Agriculture	29	49
XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments ...	59	61
XXX—Civil Works	2,83	5,80
XXXIII—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation ...	34	29
XXXIV—Stationery aud Printing ...	47	40
XXXV—Miscellaneous	2,56	2,29
Revenue in England	...	...
Total Revenue ...	67,60	72,33

Heads of Account	Actuals, 1932-33	Actuals, 1933-34
Brought forword ...	...	...
EXPENDITURE—concluded.		
EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE—concluded.		
24—Administration of Justice ...	6,61	7,50
25—Jails and Convict Settlements ...	9,32	9,26
26—Police	32,19	31,07
30—Scientific Departments	5	5
31—Education	18,92	19,51
32—Medical	5,09	5,44
33—Public Health	1,17	1,21
34—Agriculture	2,35	3,10
37—Miscellaneous Departments ...	3	16
41—Civil Works	32,74	31,56
43—Famine Relief	10	10
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	6,16	6,32
46—Stationery and Printing	2,26	2,36
47—Miscellaneous	92	1,09
52—Extraordinary Charges	1	...
Expenditure in England	3,32	5,44
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue ...	1,65,65	1,67,24

Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments—Subvention from the Central Government	1,00,00	1,00,00
Deposits and Advances.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	31	15
Subventions from Central Road Development Fund	4,82	2,52
Famine Relief Fund	10	11
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—Other Appropriations	69	65
Suspense Account	1	11
Total Deposits and Advances ...	5,93	3,54
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments ...	2,80	3,00
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	*3,21,21	...
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	4,96,54	1,78,87
Opening Balance	10,00	14,16
Grand total ...	5,06,54	1,93,03

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.		
55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ...	1,09	80
58—Hydro-Electric Schemes	...	...
60-B—Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions...	1,70	2,22
Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue...	2,79	3,02
Deposits and Advances.		
Depreciation Fund for Government Presses ...	3	3
Subvention from Central Road Development Fund	1,79	3,68
Suspense Account	1	11
Famine Relief Fund	...	...
Miscellaneous Government Account ...	†2,86,97	...
Total Deposits and Advances ...	2,88,80	3,82
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments ...	‡35,45	1,78
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ...	69	65
Total Expenditure ...	4,92,38	1,76,51
Closing Balance ...	14,16	16,52
Grand total ...	5,06,54	1,9,303

Note.—For the purpose of comparison the figures for the first 17 days of April 1932 have been included in actuals for 1932-33.

* Includes 2,86,74 on account of the past Irrigation Capital expenditure and 34,47 on account of outstanding balance of loans and advances given in this Province prior to the introduction of Reforms.

† Includes 2,86,74 on account of the past Irrigation Capital expendi-ure.

‡ Includes 34,47 on account of outstanding balance of loans and advances given in this Province prior to the introduction of Reforms.

Excise—

The year under report shows a fall in revenue by 5·4 per cent. which is due mostly to the reduction of duty on country spirit from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6-4-0 to reduced consumption of country liquor, beer and opium on account of economic depression and (to a much less degree) to continued heavy smuggling of excisable drugs. The smuggling of drugs is mainly due to the fact that the Province is on the main route for transportation of illicit opium and Charas to other provinces where very high rates of excise are in force; and also to the insufficiency of detective staff since the recent reductions.

The income of the year under report as compared with the last three years is given in the table below :—

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total gross income ...	9,66,134	8,95,607	8,77,323	8,32,388
Expenditure ...	1,54,934	1,36,464	98,738	1,03,773
Net income ...	8,11,200	7,59,143	7,78,585	7,28,615

The expenditure during the year has increased by Rs. 5,831-11-3 as compared with that of 1932-33. The increase is due to the omission in the last report of the sum of Rs. 4,014-11-0 on account of the pay and allowances of the Bureau staff, as also to leave salaries and grant of increments.

The income from still-head duty rose from Rs. 3,34,964 to Rs. 3,57,634. The increase under this head is due to the preventive measures adopted by this Government in co-operation with the Punjab to check the illicit import of country spirit from the Punjab.

There is only one wholesale country spirit license in the Province and is held by the Murree Brewery Company. The sales under this license fell from 9,258 gallons in 1932-33 to 6,810 gallons during the year under report.

The number of licenses under this head rose from 28 in the previous year to 30 in the year under report, with a satisfactory increase in licence fee, viz., from Rs. 92,524 to to Rs. 2,06,665.

The number of foreign liquor fixed fee licences fell from 81 to 75. Out of this 26 were for wholesale to trade and 49 for wholesale and retail sale to public. The fall is due to the prevailing economic depression.

The old system of supplying all brands of foreign and Indian-made foreign liquors at the bazar foreign liquor shops has been adopted during the year under report. This has proved satisfactory, as the licence fee for the sale of India-made foreign liquors has increased by Rs. 10,620 as compared with the year 1932-33.

The number of licences for the vend of opium decreased from 52 to 50. The revenue from and consumption of excise opium also fell from Rs. 1,67,520 and 1,478 seers to Rs. 1,32,726 and 1,129 seers respectively. This is principally due to the increased smuggling in this drug due to the insufficiency of preventive staff. Morever the unrestricted cultivation of poppies and manufacture of opium across the border leaves little scope for our licencees to sell the heavily taxed excise opium in the face of the far cheaper smuggled opium easily accessible to consumers.

Six Chandu dens, one at Hazara and the reminder at Peshawar, were raided during the year. Out of 30 persons involved, 25 persons were convicted. The extension of the Punjab Opium Smoking Act has proved most valuable in discouraging this habit in the North-West Frontier Province, and it has been vigorously applied.

The figures relating to the sales and receipts of licit Charas are as follows :—

			1932-33	1933-34
(1) Sale	...	Seers	1,226	1,315
(2) License fee	...	Rs.	38,666	31,168
(3) Duty	...	"	24,820	26,462
	Total of 2 and 3	Re.	63,486	57,630

It will appear from item No. 1 that the sales of Charas have increased by 90 seers, as compared with the year

before. This increase is attributable to the disturbances in Chinese Turkistan, the sole source of the drug; production and transport were more difficult than usual, and thus some good has come of evil.

The illicit Charas is still in abundance in the vicinity of the border beyond where it can be stored without restriction. There are ample facilities for the smugglers to import it either in bulk or in legally possessable quantities for retail sale. There is unfortunately no reason to believe that there has been any decrease in the total consumption of Charas, licit and illicit, and the decrease in the licence fee by Rs. 7,498, as compared with the last year, may be taken as reflecting the growth of illicit trade in the illicit drug.

The quantity of licit Charas imported from Yarkand in the Bonded Charas Warehouse at Chitral, the quantity exported in bond, and the balance at the close of the year are shown in the following table :—

	Mds.	Srs.	Tolas.
(a) Last year's balance	349	6	14
(b) Imported from Yarkand during the year ...	381	14	5
Total ...	733	21	3
(c) Exported in bond to—			
(1) Bombay	60	14	11
(2) Hoshiarpur	335	...	4
(3) Amritsar	12	8	...
(4) Peshawar	72	13	...
Balance ...	479	35	15
(d) Balance on the 31st March 1934	253	25	4

From the above figures it is evident that the bulk of Charas from Chitral was imported by the Punjab wholesalers, who in turn meet the licit demand of the rest of

British India. Of the Charas shown as imported to Peshawar, 14 maunds, 21 seers, 11 tolas was exported in bond to Rawalpindi. The small balance of export to Peshawar represents the actual demand for licit Charas in the North-West Frontier Province, and emphasises the fact that the bonded warehouse at Chitral and much of the preventive organisation operates principally in the interest of the rest of India.

There was a fall in consumption of Bhang from 6,169 seers to 5,910 seers. It grows wild throughout the Province and habitual consumers can collect it without restriction to the legal limit of private possession, viz., one seer.

The number of licences for the sale of cocaine remained at eight but the sales thereunder fell from 9 oz. 4 drs. 25 grs. to 6 oz. 2 drs. 44 grs.

Despite the total prohibition of the drug in this Province the cocaine habit does not appear to be on the decrease.

Apart from drunkenness, the cases detected under the Excise Act, relating to intoxicating liquors, rose from 19 to 22 of which 15 were offences of serious nature. The number of recorded offences under the Opium Act rose from 87 to 90. Ninety-nine persons were tried and 87 were convicted. The quantity of contraband opium seized during the year was 25 seers and 12 chitaks. The number of arrests and convictions under the head "Charas" also decreased from 112 and 93 to 75 and 63 respectively. Twelve maunds and 18 seers of contraband Charas were seized during the year ol which seven and a half maunds were seized by the Excise Department.

Income-tax—General—

Changes in the Income-tax Law and Procedure, etc. :—

(a) The Finance Act reduced the rate applicable to the lowest tax grade (1,000—1,500). The effect of this is reflected in the grade classification of collections and it is satisfactory to note that, judging from the relative numbers of assessees, there has not been any tendency towards manipulation of marginal grades.

(b) The exemption from Surcharge and Lower Limit taxation of Government servants ceased together with the

partial restoration of pay from 90 to 95 per cent. of normal rates. This has substantially increased the tax yield, reflected in demand from Government salary earners.

(c) The first Amendment Act, 1933, came into force with the beginning of this year, affecting the taxtion of foreign profits. This does not seem to have had any substantial financial effect in this Province.

(d) The second Amendment Act came into force on 11th September of the year of report involving a considerable number of detail changes. It is not possible to report on the effect of any of them with any exactness, but the following general remarks are made :—

(i) Comparatively little result has arisen in respect of Section 24-B (enabling tax upon a deceased's estate).

(ii) There have been few appeals against refusal of refunds, under amended Section 50-A but a fairly large number against refusals of registration under amended Section 31 (3)

(iii) The extension of Section 66 and particularly the now unqualified right to refund of fee on any rejection of application for reference has contributed to a considerable increase of cases under this section.

Salient features of business and trade conditions—

The main feature of the accounted year (1932 33) was a halt in the slumping course of past years, resulting in generally slightly higher levels of profits ; though the extent of business did not grow appreciably.

The piece-goods trade suffered from fall of prices due to dumping of Japanese goods, and the fall in prices of native manufactures was accentuated by stronger competition of foreign products (on the relaxation of boycott against those).

Realisations from money-lending to agriculturists continued to be poor.

Chapter VIII—Finance

The main sources of revenue and yield under each head for the last three years are classified below :—

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
Legal business	·17	·10	·13
Money-lending—			
(a) Urban	1·27	·96	·68
(b) Rural	·54	·47	·42
Piece-goods	·69	·56	·52
Trade in agricultural produce	·22	·16	·17
Contracts	1·35	1·42	1·4
Furs and carpets	·35	·27	·15
Timber	·24	·10	·09
Flour mills	0·2	·02	·03
Hides aud skins	·04	·04	·06
Dried fruits	·03	·02	·01

Money-lending—

This Province has been hard-hit by the collapse of the nomadic trading Pathans, and the losses this caused to their financiers in Dera Ismail Khan, etc.

Fur and carpet trade—

This "luxury" trade has been specially affected by the depression.

Contracts—

These have not been so extensively reduced as in other provinces mainly due to irreducible Military Works.

Collection and arrears—

The net collections and arrears at the end of the year were Rs 10,82,211 and Rs. 92,525 as compared with Rs. 11,81,532 and Rs. 1,13,076 for 1932-33. The decrease

in collection follows the decrease in demand and the same reason applies to the decrease in arrears.

Collections—

Carried-forward arrears improved slightly, and in the circumstances of the year it is creditable.

The amount written-off as irrecoverable has also decreased from 5,000 odd to approximately 1,300.

Submission of Returns and Accounts—

The following details cover Higher Limit cases only :—

	Notices issued	"Salary" returns.	Total returns	Percentage of accepted returns	Percentage of accounts produced	Percentage of accounts relied on
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1933-34.						
District charge ...	2,862	211	2,474	9	80	38
Special salary circles ...	802	739	739	...	...	...
1932-33.						
District charges ...	3,144	212	2,822	6	80	37
Special salary circles ...	818	707	707	...	...	...

The demand from non-salary assessees in the Higher Limit was 5·6 lakhs against 1·7 lakhs as returned, showing no appreciable change.

CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY

Rainfall and harvests—

The rainfall during the month of May 1933 was much below the average in the Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu Districts and Kurram Agency, but above the average elsewhere. In June the rainfall was normal throughout the Province except in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it was below the average. The rainfall in July was again below the average in all the districts and agencies except Hazara, Kohat and Kurram. This was, however, followed by abundant and well-distributed rains in August, which led to extensive sowings both on the irrigated and unirrigated lands, especially on the latter. The rainfall in September was generally average. October and November were practically dry, and scanty rain fell in December 1933 in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. In January and February 1934 there was some rainfall, though below the normal throughout the Province. Copious rains, however, fell in March 1934 and were of benefit to the standing crops. The rains in April were also well-distributed.

Calamities—

Hail-storms occurred in a few villages of the Hazara and Kohat Districts and in the Kurram Agency, but did not cause any appreciable damage to the standing crops. Malarial fever and sporadic cases of small-pox occurred in the Kohat and Bannu Districts, as well as in North Waziristan and Kurram Agencies. Foot-and-mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicæmia broke out in some villages of the Bannu tehsil and did a certain amount of harm to the cattle. These epidemics were, however, not so serious as to hamper agricultural operations. Rinderpest, however, caused some considerable damage to the cattle in Kurram.

Sown and cropped areas of the year—

The total area sown during the year 1933-34 amounted to 2,653,192 acres. This was slightly less than the preceding year's corresponding figure of 2,672,801 acres and one per cent. above the normal area of 2,623,850 acres. The slight decrease is confined to the Dera Ismail Khan District and occurs both on the irrigated and unirrigated areas.

The total area harvested amounted to 1,996,729 acres and was a little above that of the preceding year and 6 per cent. below that of the normal area of 2,108,950 acres. The area that failed to yield crops was 656,463 acres, or 25 per cent. of the total area sown. It was 27 per cent. more than the normal failed area of 514,900 acres.

Kharif harvest—

The total area sown during kharif 1933 amounted to 999,489 acres. This was 26,006 acres or two per cent. less than that sown in the previous kharif, but was 47,330 acres, or about five per cent. above the normal area of 952,150 acres. The decrease mainly occured in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where various embankments were washed away by heavy floods early in the year, thus rendering large areas unfit for sowing. The total area which failed to mature was 202,108 acres, or 20 per cent. of the total area sown, as compared with 327,631 acres or 32 per cent. in the preceding kharif, or 20 per cent. of the normal failed area of 191,700 acres. Of the total failed area, 50,282 acres, or about 25 per cent. occurred on irrigated lands, and 151,826 acres, or 75 per cent. of the normal failed area on unirrigated lands.

The total area harvested during kharif 1933 amounted to 797,381 acres, or 80 per cent. of the total area sown. This was 14 per cent. more than the area harvested in the preceding kharif.

As compared with the previous year the irrigated areas decreased by four per cent. but the unirrigated areas increased by 38 per cent. The harvest on the whole was about five per cent. above the normal.

Rabi harvest—

The total area sown during rabi (1,653,703 acres) shows

an increase of 6,397 as compared with the previous year. and 69,797 or one per cent. less than the normal figures of 1,671,700. The increase is shared by all the districts, except Dera Ismail Khan, and is due to timely rains at the time of sowings. Of the total area sown 72 per cent. matured as against 78 and 71 per cent. for the preceding rabi and the normal area respectively. The rabi harvest was on the whole normal.

Irrigated area —

The total area of crops irrigated during the year amounted to 967,359 acres as against 963,974 acres in the previous year. It represented 36 per cent. of the total area sown. The increase occurred in all districts except Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, but was chiefly noticeable in Peshawar District where the area irrigated by private canals and by other sources increased by 4,300 acres and 1,379 acres respectively.

The number of wells in use during the year increased by 148. The increase is confined mostly to the Dera Ismail Khan District where the area irrigated by wells rose by 546 acres. The increase is counter-balanced by a corresponding contraction in the area irrigated by canals.

Produce—

Rice is mostly grown in Hazara and Peshawar District, and the Kurram Agency, and the total area sown amounted to 38,900 acres, an increase of three per cent. on the last year. The total estimated produce of uncleaned rice was 15,927 tons (average 917 lbs. per acre) as against 19,230 tons (average 1,148 lbs. per acre) in the last year. The gross outturn was six per cent. below the normal. The acreage under jowar decreased from 116,775 to 85,940, and was three per cent of the total area sown. The decrease occurred in all districts, the district mainly affected was Dera Ismail Khan, where the total area sown with jowar decreased from 65,732 in the preceding year to 39,722 in the year under report. The total estimated outturn was 10,778 tons against 12,997 in the previous year. The crop again did not do well and the gross yield was 25 per cent. below the normal as compared with 10 per cent. in the preceding year. The area under bajra was 190,622 acres as compared with 207,608 acres, i.e. a net decrease of 16,986 acres. This crop was seven per cent. of the total

area sown. The decrease is recorded in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The gross outturn was 29 per cent. below the normal as against 37 per cent. in the preceding year. The total area sown with maize was 465,384 acres as against 449,463 acres in the preceding year, and it represented 17 per cent. of the total area sown. The total estimated produce was 188,841 tons as against 193,200 tons in the preceding year. The crop was 15 per cent. below the normal.

Sugarcane is chiefly grown in the Peshawar District, where the area sown was 43,702 acres, against 49,391 acres in the whole of the Province. The total area sown decreased from 53,212 acres in the preceding year to 49,391 acres in the year under report. The decrease was shared by all the districts. The total estimated yield amounted to 54,368 tons as compared with 44,580 tons in the previous year and 41,547 tons normal. The gross outturn was 30 per cent. above the normal. The area sown with cotton during the year was 20,890 acres as compared with 16,400 acres in the preceding year. The increase was shared by all the districts except Dera Ismail Khan. The estimated outturn of unginned cotton was 2,805 tons, against 2,421 tons in the previous year, and 5,587 tons normal. The gross produce was 49 per cent. below the normal.

Wheat is the most important crop of the Province, and represented 39 per cent. of the total area sown. The total area sown with wheat amounted to 1,041,186 acres against 1,012,732 acres in the previous year. The total estimated yield amounted to 239,408 tons, against 236,825 in the preceding year. The yield, on the whole, was average on both irrigated and unirrigated lands. The gross produce was three per cent. above the normal as against seven per cent. in the preceding year. The total area occupied by the barley crop decreased from 136,613 acres in the preceding year to 134,669 acres in the year under report. The decrease occurred mainly in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The gross yield amounted to 40,122 tons, and was 60 per cent. below the normal.

Gram is mostly grown in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The total area sown decreased from 227,539 acres in the preceding year to 222,606 acres in the year under report, and was eight per cent. of the total area sown. The decrease occurred mainly in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan

Districts. The total produce amounted to 20,294 tons against 27,402 tons in 1932-33, and 38,902 tons normal. The gross yield was 47 per cent. below the normal as against 25 per cent. in the preceding year.

The total area sown with rapeseed (:1:,745 acres) decreased by 6,942 acres. This decrease occurred mainly in the Dera Ismail Khan where 24,718 acres were sown less than the last year, while in other districts there was an appreciable increase in the sown area. The total estimated yield however rose to 8,649 tons in the year under report against 7,393 tons in the preceding year, and 14 132 tons normal. The gross yield was 38 per cent. below the normal against 48 per cent. in the last year.

Prices—

Prices were very low as compared with the normal figures and also as compared with the figures of the preceding year. There was a continued depression in prices due to the general decline in trade. Stocks of food-grains were generally sufficient to meet the normal requirements of the Province.

Condition of agricultural population—

The condition of agricultural population continued to be unsatisfactory owing to the continued depression in trade and fall in the prices of produce. As was the case in the preceding year, difficulty was experienced in collecting arrears of land revenue. Considerable relief was, however, afforded to the agriculturists by liberal remissions of land revenue, especially in the Peshawar District, where the total remissions amounted to Rs. 1,76,270. Recommendations for the suspension of land revenue amounting to Rs. 15,316 in the Bannu District were also under consideration at the close of the year under report.

Work of the Agricultural Department—

Considerable expansion has taken place in the Agricultural Department during the year under report. The post of the Director of Agriculture and Allied Departments has been created, three new Agricultural Assistants have been appointed and a new form has been inaugurated in the Bannu District. Education in Agriculture has not been neglected

The courses started at the Islamia College, Peshawar, in 1933, have been continued, while students from this Province have done well at Lyallpur Agricultural College. It is hoped that within a few years the products of t..ese classes will make their pre ence really felt in the Province.

Apart from the experiments carried out at farms in which valuable results, especially in regard to sugarcane and grain, have been obtained, the following special activities of the Department should have far reaching results :—

(1) The introduction in rural areas of improved varieties of seed and improved implements.

(2) The introduction of the Indore process of composting vegetative waste for use as manure.

(3) Marketing of fruit and grain.

The marketing of the former was successfully carried out at Tarnab this year and it is hoped that the experience gained will enable private fruit-growers of the Province to obtain good prices for their products. The latter was marked on a small scale and it is hoped that, with the assistance of the Co-operative Department considerable expansion in this direction will take place next year. In all these schemes however there are serious difficulties to be contended with, chiefly in th form of the vested interests of middlemen.

In this connection it may be noted that the Central Government is shortly inaugurating a marketing organisation and Prvoincial Marketing Officers will, it is anticipated, be appointed early in 1935.

The coming year may be considered a crucial one in the life of the Agricultural Department. The Department is now fairly well staffed and, as far as funds permit, has been allotted a more adequate budget than ever before. The budget estimate for 1934-35 is 1 45 lakhs or almost twice the expenditure incurred in this Department in 1929 30 while that for 1935-36 has been raised again to 1·82 lakhs.

The period covered by the present report marks the fourth year of severe economic depression. From the point of view of the agriculturist there is no sign of improvement. The rise in prices that occurred last year has been lost. The general level of values for the staple crops of this Province are as low as they have ever been.

There was no serious calamity to damage any important crop.

Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

The following is a statement showing expenditure and income during the last five years :—

	Expenditure	Income
	Rs.	Rs.
1929-30 ...	75,420	25,027
1930-31	86,303	25,405
1931-32	89,000	20,919
1932-33	72,447	30,824
1933-34	102,605	38,708

The increase this year is chiefly due to the opening of an experimental farm in the Bannu District.

The activities of the Department have been specially directed to the following : –

(1) Improvements in marketing. The fruit from the 40 acres of orchard at Tarnab are being marketed this year by the Department. With the experience and knowledge provided it is hoped to persuade the fruit-growers of the Province to embark on a co-operative marketing scheme.

(2) The marketing of Tarnab fruit gives scope for maintaining detailed records of the yields and this makes possible the maintenance of manurial and horticultural experiments.

(3) Introduction of improved varieties of seed and the purchase of improved implements by Taccavi loans. For the present, loans are being issued for the purchase of three-roller sugarcane mills at Bannu and Haripur and the purchase of wheats 8A, 9D and 518C from the Punjab.

(4) The test of canes grown in the North-West Frontier Province for the preparation of white sugar by the open pan process.

(5) The composting of vegetative waste by the Indore process.

(6) The preparation of artificial manure using locally-made saltpetre and bone disintegrated by roasting, charring or other means.

Veterinary—

A total of 234, including Dhanni, Montgomery and buffalo bulls were at stud at the end of the year, and a total of 14,796 cows were covered. The most popular breed is the Dhanni and the strain of cattle in this Province appears to be improving rapidly. Horse and donkey breeding has continued, while the breeding of Merino sheep in the Kaghan Valley is being started.

The most common diseases during the year under report were rinderpest, foot-and-mouth, hæmorrhagic septicæmia, anthrax and sheep-pox. There were 27,128 cases and 6,363 deaths against 34,856 cases and 2,158 deaths in the preceding year. The fall in number of cases is due to the fact that foot-and-mouth disease was not so prevalent this year, and the increase in number of deaths is due to increase in number of cases of highly fatal diseases, viz. rinderpest and hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Rinderpest was particularly rife this year throughout the Province.

Reserves of sera and vaccine were maintained at suitable centres to meet emergencies. The demand of anti-rinderpest serum was so great that the Budget allotment was found insufficient. Inoculation and vaccination have won the confidence of the rural masses and they readily produce their cattle for inoculation in the event of disease and it is pleasing to note that they have overcome their prejudices and do not try to conceal outbreaks as was the case in the past.

A sum of Rs. 22,456-4-0 was spent on the purchase of sera and vaccine as against R. 12,305-2-6 spent in the preceding year.

During the year under report 5,966 villages were visited by the subordinate veterinary staff on tour compared with 4,296 last year. The number of animals treated and castrated by the staff on tour, thereby affording relief to the interior of the rural area, was 96,006 against 102,279 in the preceding year.

There were 40 veterinary dispensaries at work in the year under report. On account of financial stringency and lack of local qualified men it was not considered advisable to increase the number of rural dispensaries in the Province.

At the 40 dispensaries, 142,299 animals received treatment against 127,738 during the previous year. In addition 10,670 cases which were not brought to these institutions

against 9,378 last year were supplied with medicines. Twenty-eight thousand and seventy-seven castrations were performed in these dispensaries against 23,174 during the preceding year.

The steady improvement in the attendance at Veterinary Hospitals shows the popularity of the work amongst the masses is being well maintained.

The scheme of outlying dispensaries is being carried on successfully. The department is making every effort to bring veterinary treatment within easy reach of the zamindar.

The network of these institutions was expanded and the detail of work performed in them is as follows :—

Agency or district	Number of touring dispensaries	Work performed		
		Contagious diseases	Non-contagious diseases	Castration
(1) Peshawar	20	226	7,316	4,603
(2) Hazara	14	88	5,957	3,028
(3) Kohat	9	167	2,324	2,303
(4) Bannu	7	103	3,505	1,651
(5) Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	137	2,248	996
(6) Kurram	6	160	4,041	2,348
(7) Malakand	1	...	785	597
Total ...	64	881	26,176	15,526

Sixteen horses and one pony covered 614 and 36 mares against 600 and 60 respectively last year. The average number of mares covered by horse stallions this year was raised to 38·3 from 33·3 in the previous year.

The average number of mares covered by donkey stallions was 43·5 as against 42·6 last year.

During the year under report only two cattle fairs and horse shows were held in the Province, one at Haripur and the other at Dera Ismail Khan. The third cattle fair, viz. that of Peshawar was postponed owing to a serious outbreak of rinderpest at Mardan.

Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

In the beginning of the year there were eight Frontier nominees studying at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore. Two fresh scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem each were awarded to suitable candidates who joined the College during the year under report and thus the number of Frontier students at the Punjab Veterinary College was raised to 10 at the close of the year.

CHAPTER X

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Forests—

General.—The following statement compares the total outturn for the years 1929-30, 1933-34 and the average of the period :—

Kind of produce	1929-30	1933-34	Average of five years
Timber, cubic feet, solid	845,000	1,489,000	1,212,800
Firewood, cubic feet, solid	2,697,000	2,060,000	2,204,800
Minor produce, value Rs.	91,720	71,687	72,728

The increase under timber is not real as the figures for 1929-30 and those of the five years average represent sawn outturn exploited departmentally while those for 1933-34 show the volume of trees sold standing. Otherwise the figures for 1933-34 would have shown a decrease owing to the reduction of yields under the various working plans. The decrease under firewood is due to the short supply from the Galis forests for reasons already mentioned. Minor produce mainly consists of crude resin, the demand for which fluctuates according to the quantity which the Jallo Resin Factory can deal with each year.

The gross revenue and expenditure fell from Rs. 8,64,377 and Rs. 8,40,217 at the beginning of the period to Rs. 4,35,260 and Rs. 3,98,670 at the close of the period, while the cash surplus rose from Rs. 24,160 to Rs. 36,590 ; the average annual figures for the period are, revenue Rs. 7,14,919, expenditure Rs. 6,85,069 and surplus Rs. 29,850. The decrease in the figures for revenue and expenditure is due solely to the abandonment of departmental exploitation and the introduction of the sale of standing trees. The average estimated value of forest produce consumed by free grantees and right-holders has been Rs. 53,310 per annum.

Chapter X—Production and Distribution

Owing to the serious delay that has occurred in obtaining blue pine regeneration in the Hazara forests, silvicultural research has been largely devoted to finding out the best methods of re-stocking the areas felled over. In Thandiani the problem was intensified by the invasion of voles, who destroy even the seed-bearers. Here research has been directed to re-stocking with hardwoods and the planting of walnut root and shoot cuttings, made from one-year old plants, enclosed in wire mesh cylinders has been found to be the most successful method. In Peshawar the experimental planting of mulberry, sissoo, farash and eucalyptus in water-logged areas has shown that such areas which extend to nearly 25,000 acres cannot economically be utilised for the formation of fuel plantations. Experimental sowings and planting of mulberry and sissoo in Rakh Band Korai in the Dera Ismail Khan District have shown that this rakh is fit for the formation of an irrigated plantation even with the limited supply of canal water available at present. Both sowings and planting offsets of Mizri (dwarf palm) were carried out in Jarma Rakh near Kohat, but so far no satisfactory method has been found of propagating this species. Eucalyptus Rostrata was successfully introduced in Cherat Cantonment forests and towards the close of the period experiments were made with various other eucalyptns both in Cherat (4,000) and Parachinar (6,000′) to find out species suitable for these elevations.

The general policy of Government is to prevent the destruction of and to conserve not only the forests within the administrative border but also the various trans frontier forests which form the catchment area supplying water to the various canals in British India. With this end in view a prohibitive import duty is imposed on the outturn of forests the owners of which do not accept the Forest Department's control but directly such control is accepted the import duty is reduced to the actual expenditure incurred by Government on the conservancy of these forests. Already Swat State has accepted forest control; in Chitral trees are marked for felling by an officer of the Department, but Dir State and the tribes of Indus-Kohistan have yet to ask for an examination of their forests by the Department. In the Kurram Agency the Peiwar Kotal Forests, covering 3,988 acres were handed over to the Forest Department in 1933 and proposals are on

foot to bring other forests under management. In the Trans-Indus settled districts the policy is to conserve the few remaining brushwood forests so as to meet the future fuel requirements of the Province, but the achievement of this object is handicapped by the fact that most of these forests have already been so degraded by excessive cutting that recouperation will be a long and expensive process. As a start Khawara forest in the Peshawar District has been transferred to the Department and there is a proposal to place Sheikh Budin Forest in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and other Government forests in Kohat under its control. In order to create fresh sources of fuel supply a scheme has been worked out for the formation of an irrigated plantation in Rakh Band Korai in Dera Ismail Khan. But a good many years must elapse and a great deal of money will have to be spent before forests which have been practically destroyed can be restored to a state of productivity or before artificial plantations begin to yield a regular supply of fuel. Speaking generally, forest conservancy across the Indus came 50 years too late.

There was no change in the area of reserved and protected forests under the control of the Forest Department, nor in the area of the Galis Cantonment forests and Cherat unclassed forests which are managed by the Forest Department on behalf of the Military authorities.

The following statement shows the various classes of forests administered by the Forest, Civil and Milltary Departments under the Hazara Forest Regulation, Indian Forest Act, etc., etc. :—

Class of forest	Area on 31st March 1934	
	Acres	Square miles
Departmental reserved forests	156,759	244·94
Departmental protected forests	67,016	104·71
Military reserved forests	6,796	10·62
Civil reserved forests	2,322	3·63
Military unclassed forests	5,004	7·81
Civil unclassed forests	108,194	169·05
Guzara forests (protected waste)	85,364	133·38

Forest Settlement—

The settlement report of the Khawara protected forest, mentioned in last year's report, was still under consideration.

Proposals have been received for reservation under the Indian Forest Act of 10,400 acres of the Zira protected forests in the Kohat District and 663 acres of Rakh Manakrai in the Hazara District both of which are at present under the control of the Civil authorities.

Working plans—

As a result of actual experience of working and owing to objections having been raised by the Wali of Swat, Part II of the Swat Kohistan working plan was redrafted and forwarded towards the close of the year to the Local Administration for sanction.

The Nawab of Dir still refused to have his forests brought under regular management and the preparation of a working plan for the Dir State forests could not therefore be undertaken.

The prescribed annual yields of the Kagan, Upper Siran, Lower Siran and Agror working plans were taken out. But regeneration fellings prescribed in the Galis working plan could not be carried out for want of adequate regeneration in the compartments already felled over. The prescriptions of the Khanpur working plan were also not fully carried out partly on account of the poor market and difficult extraction, and partly to allow regeneration to catch up with fellings.

As in the previous two years no fellings were made in the export felling series of the Swat Kohistan working plan the Wali of Swat being still unable to find a purchaser for the outturn. Messrs. Spedding Dinga Singh & Co., who had previously worked these forests refused to buy the trees on the ground that the Railway Department who are the chief buyers of deodar sleepers in India had refused to accept Swat sleepers. Thus three years' prescriptions have fallen in arrears in this felling series. In the local felling series which is reserved for State and villagers' requirements the full prescription was taken out. Work under the Peiwar Kohat working plan which came into force in 1931 was started, but the arrears and the prescriptions of the year were not fully worked up to as under the plan fellings are restricted to the actual requirements of the villagers.

Communications and buildings—

No new road or bridge was constructed during the year

owing to financial stringency.

The Thai-Kalabagh ropeway worked for 141 days and carried 70,485 maunds of firewood, 70 maunds charcoal, 14,420 maunds of military stores and 1,809 maunds of public goods. The total falls during working days were 85 or 0·10 per cent. of the maundage carried over the ropeway. No comparison is possible with the figures of the previous year as in that year extensive repairs were carried out and the ropeway worked for only 27 days for the carriage of military stores.

No new building was constructed during the year.

The total expenditure on communications and buildings including the Thai-Kalabagh ropeway, amounted to Rs. 27,449 during the year against Rs. 34,313 last year.

General protection—

The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 4,062 against 4,262 last year and 3,935 the average of the past three years. The statement below compares in detail by divisions the offences under various heads :—

Divisions	Fire cases		Unauthorised felling		Unauthorised grazing		Other offences		Total	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
Galis ...	55	9	1,405	1,010	1,651	1,571	594	380	3,705	2,970
Kagan ...	*23	12	*154	222	*254	357	*6	7	437	598
Peshawar ...	...	...	41	135	2	140	77	219	120	494
Total ...	78	21	1,600	1,367	1,907	2,068	677	606	4,262	4,062

* Include figures of late Siran Division amalgamated with Kagan Division from the 4th June 1933.

The number of cases taken into court during the year was 923 as compared with 420 last year and 296 the average of the last three years. This increase is due to the introduction of new orders limiting the period during which compensation may be realised.

Adding 352 cases pending from last year there were 1,275 cases before the courts for disposal during the year

Of these eight were withdrawn, one filed by the court, 18 written off as being too old and 438 decided, leaving 810 pending at the close of the year. Out of 438 cases decided convictions were obtained in 345 cases or 78·77 per cent. against 78·99 of last year. The punishments awarded were generally adequate. The question of appointing a special touring magistrate to try forest cases in Hazara was under the consideration of the Local Government, but final orders had not been passed at the close of the year.

The total area for which protective measures were undertaken was 94,806 acres against 97,588 acres last year. Of this area 1,695 acres or 1·74 per cent. were burnt against 8·78 per cent. last year. The total expenditure on fire protection was Rs. 1,326 which was spent on clearing fire lines, keeping paths clear of fallen needles, departmental burning and the employment of fire watchers. Controlled burning of chir forests and Guzaras was carried out during the winter according to the programmes laid down in the working plans. Twenty-one cases of fire burning 1,738 acres occurred during the year as compared with 78 cases burning 8,596 acres last year. Seven fires burning 268 acres are classed as malicious against 54 fires burning 7,929 acres last year and the remaining were reported as accidental or due to carelessness. The latter, however, included fires entering the reserves from the Guzaras and there seems little doubt that some of these were malicious, the main object of firing the Guzaras being to burn the reserve at the same time.

Twenty-four thousand, nine hundred and fifty animals are recorded to have grazed and browsed in an area of 284 square miles ; these figures do not include the animals grazed in the forests leased for grazing, of which no record is kept. This amounts to 7·3 acres per animal on the average which, though slightly larger than last year, still represents a high grazing incidence. The total revenue realised from grazing and grass cutting was Rs. 5,577 against Rs. 6,216 last year and Rs. 6,836 the average of the last three years. In addition to this free grazing and grass cutting by right-holders is valued at Rs. 9,638 for which the Forest Department get no credit in its accounts.

The number of cattle impounded was 809 against 994 last year and 677 the average of the past three years.

Rat damage, or more strictly speaking, vole damage continued a difficult problem in the Galis division.

The nurseries have now been completely freed from voles by surrounding them with wire mesh netting buried one foot in the ground with the end turned upwards, followed by a thorough treatment of the whole area with a cynogas pump. This is undoubtedly the best method of dealing with this pest, but it is not practicable over large areas, such as a whole compartment.

Silviculture—

There was no change in the systems under which the forests are being worked. The following statement shows the areas under each working plan that are worked under systems prescribing concentrated regeneration fellings (the shelterwood compartment system and coppice with standards); unconcentrated regeneration fellings (the selection system) and the areas not under regular working :—

Working plan	Commercial under regular working		Uncommercial not under regular working
	Regeneration concentrated	Regeneration unconcentrated	
	Acres	Acres	Acres
Galis	24,355	7,172	7,858
Khanpur	23,544	...	9,245
Lower Siran	15,136	...	1,608
Upper Siran	8,440	...	4,612
Agror	5,110	...	778
Kagan	...	20,938	27,965
Total ...	76,585	28,110	52,066
	104,695		

This statement is interesting as it brings out that of the small area of forests under management in this Province, only two-thirds of the area may be classed as commercial and capable of regular working. The remaining third comprises poorly stocked forests, forests on unworkable ground and in the Kagan Valley, fir forests which are at present unmarkettable.

Improvement fellings and thinnings were carried out over 791 acres in the Galis division and over 3,314 acres in the Kagan division. In the transfrontier areas, improvement

fellings were carried out over 1,126 acres in the local felling series of the Swat-Kohistan working plan to meet the demands of the State and of the local villagers. Improvement fellings and thinnings were also carried out over 296 acres in the Peiwar Kotal forests in the Kurram Agency.

Exploitation—

The statement below compares the quantities of produce extracted by departmental agency with the quantities extracted in the previous years and shows the percentage of total outturn represented :—

Year	Timber		Firewood		Minor produce		Total value of disposals
	Extracted cubic feet sold in thousands	Percentage of total outturn	Extracted cubic feet sold in thousands	Percentage of total outturn	Extracted	Percentage of total outturn	
					Rs.		Rs.
1933-34 ...	50	3	138	6	55,219	77	8,04,122
1932-33 ...	233	12	189	10	30,293	69	6,06,735
Average 1930-31 to 1932-33 ...	640	67	367	14	52,220	79	7,05,895

The produce extracted by purchasers and its value compares as below with the figures for the last year and the average of the three preceding years :—

Year	Timber			Firewood			Minor produce	
	Extracted cubic feet sold in thousands	Percentage of total outturn	Value	Extracted cubic feet sold in thousands	Percentage of total outturn	Value	Value	Percentage of total outturn
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1933-34 ...	1,432	96	1,31,813	187	10	10,905	6,730	9
1932-33 ...	1,678	87	1,55,621	253	13	7,905	7,261	14
Average 1930-31 to 1932-33 ...	—589	32	53,771	187	9	9,543	7,479	11

Financial results—

The following statement compares the revenue and expenditure of the year with those of the previous year and the average of the preceding five years :—

	1933-34	1932-33	Average of 1928-29 to 1932-33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total revenue	4,35,260	7,39,710	7,93,730
Total expenditure ...	3,98,670	6,18,792	7,75,710
Surplus ...	36,590	1,20,918	18,020

The revenue from major forest produce was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 3,34,703. This decrease was due to :—

(1) In 1932-33 standing trees were sold in addition to the sawn timber of previous years, while there was very little sawn timber to be sold in 1933-34, on account of the stoppage of departmental exploitation.

(2) Very little timber was extracted in the Galis division on account of the postponement of regeneration fellings and the poor demand for small material removed in thinnings.

(3) Dullness of the timber and firewood market in the year under report in comparison with the previous year.

(4) Less firewood was utilised by the troops in the Galis due to an early move to the plains.

The revenue from minor produce rose to Rs. 61,159 from Rs. 43,208 in the preceding year. The excess was due to the Jallo Factory being able to deal with a larger output of resin.

The increase of Rs. 12,107 in revenue from other sources was due partly to more sales of standing trees from the Guzara forests which are under the Deputy Commissioner

but on which Government receives seigniorage fees; partly to larger realizations of import duty, and partly to compensation received in the Khawara forests, newly brought under departmental management.

The expenditure under conservancy, maintenance and regeneration showed a decrease of Rs 3,42,721 which is due entirely to trees being sold standing instead of being worked departmentally. The expenditure under establishment (non-voted) showed a small decrease of Rs. 986 while that under establishment (voted) showed a slight increase of Rs. 3,274 due to changes in the establishment. The amount of interest on capital expenditure charged for the year under report was Rs. 10,500 as against Rs. 22,389 last year. The decrease was solely due to the rate of interest being reduced from 5½ per cent. to 5 per cent.

The value of dead stock fell from Rs. 3,59,525 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 3,47,050 at the close of the year, the decrease being due to depreciation charges and smaller purchases of stores, tools and plant on account of the cessation of departmental exploitation works.

General—

Mr. Parnell, in his report on forest conservancy in the trans-Indus tract, summed up the position by saying "it is of vital importance to the Province that every acre of its much depleted forest lands should be conserved and where possible restored to a state of productivity". Since this was written nearly seven years ago, considerable progress has been made in arresting the destruction that was going on in trans-frontier tracts, but little has been accomplished elsewhere, and it appears inconsistent to preach forest conservancy across the Frontier, while taking no steps to prevent the denudation that is going on in the settled districts. Various schemes have been launched or considered, but only the reservation of Khawara forest has been successfully carried through.

Others are in various stages of consideration, e. g. the reservation of Zira, Sheikh Budin, and some of the Kohat Crown lands, but all these schemes are likely to cost money for some years, until the forests begin to be productive. The money available for this work is likely to be limited and for this reason it has been decided that a detailed examination

of all these remnants of forests should be made next year, when the question will be treated as a whole and Government will be able to decide how far it can go in rescuing these areas from complete destruction.

Joint Stock Companies—

At the beginning of the year under report there were 11 companies limited by shares. To these were added four new companies. The total authorised capital of these four companies is Rs. 8,40,000 and their aggregate subscribed and paid-up capital amounted to Rs. 89,000 and Rs. 29,215 respectively. During the same period two companies, namely "The Frontier Agencies Ltd., Bannu," and the "Frontier Sugar Mills Company, Ltd., Mardan," were struck off the register and finally dissolved. Similarly the company "B. D. Mehra & Co., Ltd., Peshawar", did not carry on its business during the year and a notice under Section 247 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, was issued on the 9th March 1934 to show reason why the company should not be struck off the register. This company will be finally dissolved on the expiry of three months. Thus there were 12 companies limited by shares working on the 31st March 1934. Four companies have increased their capital during the year, while during the same period one company, namely "The Bannu Electric Supply Company, Ltd, Bannu," reduced its subscribed capital from Rs. 1,20,100 to Rs 1,17,100. There was no change in the authorised, subscribed and paid-up capital of other companies.

The number of social clubs remained the same as in the previous year, viz., six No remarks are called for with regard to these clubs. The liquidation proceedings of the Departmental Club Limited, Peshawar, referred to in last year's report are not yet finished.

There is no life insurance company incorporated in this Province and no such company was registered during the year There is only one Provident Insurance Society in this Province, namely "The Muhiyal Mutual Family Relief Fund, Peshawar," which has filed its balance sheet and revenue account. No other such society has been registered during the period under report.

The number of literary societies registered under Act

XXI of 1860 increased by six as follows :—

(1) Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Nowshera Cantonment,

(2) Shri Punj Tirath Sudhar Panchayat, Peshawar,

(3) Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School Society, Peshawar Cantonment,

(4) N. S. S. Khalsa High School, Peshawar City,

(5) Islamia City High School, Peshawar City, and

(6) Shri Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Risalpur

The total number of societies working at the close of the year 1932-33 was 31 and not 30 as reported in the report for that year. The name of the society "Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Peshawar City" which has been registered during the year 1932-33 was not shown in the report by an oversight. During the year one society, namely, "The Khalsa High School Society, Peshawar", desired to change its name. As it was not permissible for a society registered under Act XXI of 1860 to change its name, the Secretary of the society was advised to dissolve the present society and then register the new society under the new name. The society in question was then dissolved during the year. Thus the year ended with a total number of 36 societies working in this Province.

The total amount realised on account of registration fees, etc., under the Indian Companies Act (Act VII of 1913) and the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) was Rs. 1,230-2-0 as against Rs. 1,599-8-0 in the preceding year.

Factories—

During the year under report the total number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act remained the same as during the previous year, there being 27 on the factory register.

Of the 27 registered factories, 26 worked during the year as compared with 25 during the previous year. Of these, 21 worked regularly throughout the year ; two worked during the winter months on cotton ginning and pressing and rice husking, three worked during the summer months on the production of ice.

The total number of operatives employed in all factories increased from 1,101 in 1932 to 1,312 in 1933 This increase of 211 operatives is chiefly due to the increased activities in ordnance factories and to some extent to an increased number of workers employed in cotton ginning factories during the busy season of November and December 1933. Of the total operatives 1,287 were males and 25 females as compared with 1,087 males and 14 females during last year. The increase of 11 in the number of females employed during the year under report is attributable to the working of one cotton ginning factory which remained closed during the previous year.

Of the 26 factories which worked during the year, 18 were inspected once, six—twice and two remained uninspected, the total number of inspections being 30 as compared with 28 during the previous year.

Sanitary conditions in all factories were found to be satisfactory, drains were well maintained and regularly flushed; the high standard of sanitation set up in military factories was followed to some extent by privately owned concerns and managers were generally ready to carry out Inspector's suggestions for the improvement of conditions.

The cost of skilled labour decreased slightly during the year. The cost of unskilled labour remained steady throughout the year showing a very slight increase from the previous year's figures during the early part of the summer, dropping again in October, the average for the whole year being the same as in the previous year.

The health of factory workers remained good throughout the year. No epidemics were reported to have occurred, neither was any case of an occupational disease brought to light.

Quarters provided for the use of the factory employees were well-maintained and were found to be far superior from the accommodation which could be obtained outside the factory premises. Apart from military and other Government factories, quarters were provided for the permanent staff of factories only, employers being reluctant to provide quarters for seasonal workers who may occupy them for two or three months during the year.

No accident was reported to have occurred during the year under report.

No prosecution was instituted against the occupier or manager of any factory during the year.

Co-operative societies—

The following table shows the progress made in the year under report :—

Form of society	Societies on 31st July			Members on 31st July			Working capital on 31st July		
	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934	1932	1933	1934
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Bank ...	1	1	3	177	185	357	5,76,809	5,96,549	8,06,535
Agricultural credit	283	353	308	6,715	8,280	9,579	6,06,247	6,91,998	7,75,818
Non-agricultural credit ...	2	2	2	779	817	682	1,97,596	2,37,185	2,07,586
Non-agricultural non-credit ...	13	18	26	644	759	1,286	47,590	60,813	89,785
Consolidation of holdings ...	6	8	12	1,378	2,031	3,791	...	...	...
Total ...	305	382	451	9,693	12,072	15,695	14,28,242	15,86,545	18,79,724

The first notable development is the addition of two central banks, one at Mardan and one at Dera Ismail Khan. The opening of these banks was forecast in last year's report, but the preliminaries of their foundation, particularly that of Dera Ismail Khan, took longer than had been anticipated. The Mardan Central Bank now finances societies in the Mardan and Swabi Tahsils, while the Dera Ismail Khan Bank finances those in the three districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat and Bannu. There has been an addition of 55 agricultural credit societies, five thrift and savings, three better living and four consolidation of holdings. Of the new agricultural credit societies 27 are in the Southern Circle and 28 in the Northern. Of the total of 436 primary societies 329 are in the old established districts of Peshawar and Hazara and 107 in the southern districts, in some parts of which such as the Tehri Tahsil and the Daman area of Dera Ismail Khan

the character of the people or natural conditions make the foundation of societies extremely difficult.

Teaching and propaganda in villages, where societies have not yet been founded, have been continued throughout the year. Co-operative conferences have also been held; in Bannu two such conferences were held under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner, and at these gatherings both the members of societies and those who have not yet joined societies are welcomed. Another special feature of the year's work has been propaganda on the occasion of fairs, and the most noticeable development in this propaganda has been the use of dramas bearing on co-operation and other measures for improving the standard of living of agriculturists. These dramas are exceedingly popular and attract an audience which would never listen to lectures on the ordinary lines.

Mardan Central Bank took over from Hazara Central Bank the loans of societies situated in its area of operations aggregating Rs 1,13,774 and borrowed the money from Hazara Central Bank to finance the operation. Similarly, Dera Ismail Khan Bank took over from Hazara Central Bank the loans of societies situated in its area of operations aggregating Rs. 41,889 and financed the operations by borrowing from the public, Hazara Central Bank and the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The following figures show the position of these institutions :—

	1933	1934
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Working capital	5·96	8·06
Owned capital*	0·54	0·80
Invested in Government securities	0·52	1·27
Deposits of—		
(a) Individuals	5·11	5·27
(b) Societies	0·44	0·75

* Includes share capital reserves and undistributed profit. The last mentioned totals Rs. 9,387.

The increase in working capital is due to the inter-borrowing of the two new banks totalling Rs. 1·34 lakhs and the increase in owned capital and deposits.

For owned capital the prescribed standard is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total working capital. The present owned capital is a small fraction under 10 per cent. of working capital.

Rates of interest at the end of the year were :—

	Lending rate charged to societies	Borrowing rate allowed on fixed deposits
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hazara Central Bank	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mardan Central Bank	8	5
Dera Ismail Khan Central Bank ...	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$

Hazara Central Bank reduced its lending rate for societies to seven per cent., with effect from the 1st August 1934.

Profit for the year amounts to Rs. 9,387. Hazara Central Bank's profit was Rs. 9,082 and it is creditable that the other two banks were able to show a small profit, as expenses at the beginning must usually be out of proportion to gains. The Hazara Central Bank's dividend for the three years ending 1932-33 averages $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Working expenses in proportion to working capital are as follows :—

	Per cent.
Hazara Central Bank... ...	1
Mardan Central Bank... ...	0·5
Dera Ismail Khan Central Bank ...	0·7

They may be considered reasonable. Loans to societies : —

	Principal	Interest
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Amount on loan at the beginning of the year ...	4·98	0·06
Amount lent during the year	1·36	...
Balance due at the end of the year	6·46	0·09

The working generally for the year may be considered as satisfactory. The bank's main business of lending to societies has increased. For, while Hazara Central Bank had lent societies 4·98 lakhs at the beginning of the year, the corresponding figure for the end of the year is 4·67 lakhs even though societies' debts aggregating some 1·50 lakhs were transferred to the Mardan and Dera Ismail Khan Central Banks.

Agricultural credit societies—

The average membership of agricultural credit societies shows a fractional increase from 23·4 to 23·5. Two hundred and nineteen members of old societies have voluntarily withdrawn, these withdrawals being attributed partly to disappointment at not obtaining loans as freely as was hoped, partly to members leaving the area of operations of societies, partly to faction-feeling, and partly to the fear of enforcement of unlimited liability. Deaths and expulsions account for a further decrease of 445 members, but the total of these two decreases in old societies is more than offset by the addition of 731 new members. The attention of the staff is as much devoted to the steady increase in the membership of old societies as to the formation of new ones.

Loans—

The amount advanced during the year, 1·78 lakhs, is the same as last year. There is naturally an increase in the amount advanced in the southern districts on account of the high proportion of new societies but there is offset by a corresponding decrease in the Northern Circle. The total amount on loan from societies is now Rs. 6·94 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6·37 lakhs last year. Average loans have been small, particularly in the southern districts : the average indebtedness per member is as follows in the different districts :—

		Rs.
Peshawar	...	... 73
Hazara	...	... 90
Dera Ismail Khan	...	... 44
Kohat	...	... 37
Bannu	...	... 32

More than half the loans, both in number and amount, are devoted to the purchase of cattle and the greater part of the money borrowed by members is spent on productive purposes. The most notable increases during the year are in the amounts expended on buildings and on trade. The amount spent on buildings reflects the favourable conditions for building at the present time, while the money spent on trade may perhaps indicate that agriculturists are turning more readily to subsidiary sources of income other than agriculture.

The percentage of recoveries for the Province as a whole is 19 which is the same as last year.

The year under report has been little better than the preceding one as far as the economic condition of the villagers is concerned. There has therefore been a natural background to the preaching of economy delivered throughout the year by the members of the staff, the aims being not only to induce agriculturists to reduce their scale of expenditure where it could be shown to be unnecessarily high, but also to explore all possible methods of addition to their income.

Sale societies and commission shops—

None of these have yet been registered during the year, but mention should be made of two enterprises in which co-operators were closely concerned and which may form a nucleus of such societies in future. The first of these is the Peshawar Fruit Growers' Association Limited, Mardan, which has started work but has not yet been registered. It is not yet fully co-operative and its dealings have not been extensive, but there is every reason to encourage its growth as the nucleus of a scheme of co-operative marketing of the very valuable fruit-growing in the Province. The second venture is that propounded and organised by the Director of Agriculture for the sale of barley directly to Government for Army requirements. Nobody was employed for this purpose but the co-operative staff is largely employed in collecting and forwarding the grain.

Consolidation of holdings—

Consolidation work continued in six villages of the Swabi Tahsil and four new societies were registered during the year.

Applications are pending from eight other villages in the tahsil but these it has not yet been possible to take up. The total area repartitioned during the year was 3,216 acres as compared with 2,510 acres in the previous year. The outturn per Sub-Inspector has therefore risen to 643 acres as compared with 502 the previous year and the cost of consolidation per acre has decreased from Rs. 2-7-5 to Re. 1-14-0.

Litigation and arbitration—

Two hundred cases involving a total amount of Rs. 27,625 were referred to arbitration during the year as compared with 107 such cases involving Rs. 18,757 last year. References to arbitration naturally increase with the growth of business of societies, and it does not imply either an increasing measure of default or an increasing resort to such methods of recovery by societies. No society was cancelled during the year.

The programme of audit and inspection was again fully carried out: 415 societies were audited, 62 were re-audited and 419 were inspected.

Irrigation—

The area irrigated during the year by the major canals of the Province was 398,868 acres as compared with the preceding triennial average of 395,088 acres; the area matured by the three canals was 370,055 acres as compared with the preceding triennial average of 359,536 acres.

The net revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 10,51,936 as against Rs. 11,72,097 in the previous year.

Lower Swat Canal—

The area irrigated by the Lower Swat Canal was 156,505 acres as compared with the average of 155,668 acres for the preceding three years. Water rates were remitted on 9,564 acres. The working of the canal as judged by actual realisations resulted in a profit of 9·48 per cent. on the capital invested as against 6·44 per cent. in the previous year. The profit as judged by the assessment was 10·2 per cent.

Kabul River Canal—

On the Kabul River Canal the area irrigated was 48,390 acres as compared with an average of 47,570 acres for the previous three years. Water rates were remitted on 4,788 acres. The operations resulted in a loss of 3·83 per cent. on the capital invested as judged by actual realisations against a profit of 8·69 per cent. in the previous year. As judged by the actual assessment the loss was 4·6 per cent. This unfortunate result was due to the destruction and replacement of the Lakrai Aqueduct.

Upper Swat Canal—

The area irrigated during the year was 193,973 acres against an average of 191,850 acres for the previous three years. Water rates were remitted on 14,461 acres. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 3,85,767. As judged by assessment the year's working resulted in a profit of 1·40 per cent. on the capital invested against 1·40 per cent. during 1932-33, while actual realisations produced a profit of 1·69 per cent.

Buildings and Roads, Cis-Border—

The execution of all works under the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads, Cis-Border, was carried out by the Provincial Public Works Department for the first time, instead of by the Military Engineering Services, the Public Works Department having taken over from the 1st of April 1933.

Buildings—

The most important works under this head undertaken during the year under report were :—

(1) The reconstruction of a boarding-house for the Government High School, Kohat, which was started and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 27,537 against an allotment of Rs. 28,250.

(2) The construction of a barrack in the Bannu City Kotwali which was started and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,841 against an allotment of Rs. 16,000.

Communications -

The construction of a bridge over Swat River at Munda (Abazai) was completed by Messrs. J. Gammon, Ltd., at a cost of Rs. 51,890. The sum of Rs. 20,000 including departmental charges was contributed by the Military Engineering Services as the bridge is located on the Shabkadar-Abazai Road which is a road of military importance.

Road Development Fund—Roads –

The following works were carried out by the Military Engineering Services as heretofore during the year under report and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,55,508 was incurred against an allotment of Rs. 2,60,307 :—

No.	Name of roads	Expenditure
		Rs.
1	Rajjar-Khanmahi-Saro-Shah Takht Bai Road ...	5,981
2	Gulabad-Shankar Garh Road	21,452
3	Adina-Yarhussain-Lahor-Manki Road	29,994
4	Mardan-Katlang Road	18,410
5	Nowshera Charsadda Road	13,258
6	Ambar-Topi Road	32,804
7	Peshawar-Chigri Mitti Road	41,731
8	Chaba Mian Gujar Jala Bela-Agra Charsadda Road ...	18,340
9	Charsadda-Tarnab Road	22,971
10	Akbarpura-Dilazak Road	12,607
11	Pabbi-Mohib Banda Road	9,195
12	Umarzai-Akhun Dheri Amirabad Harichand Road ...	28,647
13	Bariband-Jalala Road...	118
	Total ...	2,55,508

In addition to above, following works were carried out by the Provincial Public Works Department and an expenditure

as noted against each incurred during the year under report :—

	Rs.
(1) Making verandah of godown mill, R. D. 41433 Jalala Distributary ...	50
(2) Rebuilding falls and District Road Bridge at R. D. 6100 Nesatta Branch ...	1,191
(3) Thapla Bridge	60,572
(4) Khaki Bridge	50,327
Total ...	1,12,140

The total expenditure during the year 1933-34 under Road Development was Rs. 3,67,648 against an allotment of Rs. 3,70,800.

Buildings and Roads—Trans-Border—

The execution of all public works in the North-West Frontier Province (Agencies) was carried out by the Military Engineering Service as has been the case in the past.

Buildings—

No major work was carried out during the year under report.

Communications—

The construction of Balambat Bridge over the Panjkora River was started during the year and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 26,603 was incurred.

Construction of three miles of new road on the right bank of Takkizam between the Kirriwam and Hannistangi bridges, eliminating the necessity for both bridges was completed in the year under report.

Miscellaneous—

A fair weather road was constructed from Dargai to Kot Totai at a cost of Rs. 32,769 which was met from subvention from Central Road Development Fund.

A road Pir Kala-Dand-Shati Khel in the Mohmand Territory was constructed.

Kohat Mines Division—

The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 8,85,457 as compared with Rs. 8,39,640 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 45,817 can only be ascribed to a greater demand for salt in Peshawar and Bannu Districts and in Thal for Afghanistan.

The expenditure of the Division, exclusive of treaty payments amounted to Rs. 1,51,538 as compared with Rs. 1,54,453 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,915 is attributed to a contraction in the expenditure on new works.

Treaty payments amounted to Rs. 50,088-4-0 and a balance of Rs. 1,061-5-0 was still unpaid at the end of the year. The latter amount is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 305-14-0 forfeited to Government and fines, etc. There was a refund of Re. 1-4-0 on account of excess excise duty deposited into the Kohat Treasury. The percentage of charges other than treaty payments, as against revenue was 17·11 as compared with 18·59 in 1932-33.

The opening balance of salt in store was 89,000 maunds and the quantity excavated in the course of the year was 562,119 maunds as compared with 517,462 maunds in the previous year. The total quantity of salt thus available for issue was 651,119 maunds of which 561,119 maunds were issued leaving a closing balance of 90,000 maunds in hand. The increase in clearances of 27,657 maunds over those of the previous year is due to increased demand.

The remetalling of the branch road to the new depôt at Bahadur Khel and the reconstruction of the defence tower of the Superintendent's bungalows at Jatta was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 593-12-9 and Rs. 1,452-1-9 against the grants of Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,560 respectively.

No new outcrops were discovered. There were 36 cases of damages to outcrops against 50 in the previous year. Of the 36 cases, 18 were in the Bahadur Khel, 16 in the Karak and two in the Jatta circles. The total quantity of salt removed was 36 maunds 19 seers and 1 chitak of which 35 maunds 7 seers and 9 chitaks were rock salt and 1 maund 11 seers 8 chitaks brine salt.

There were 23 seizures against 24 in the previous year. Thirty-six persons were arrested for smuggling salt of whom

seven were released departmentally, 26 were convicted and punished with fines and imprisonment and three were acquitted.

There were no serious accidents. Two simple cases of simple injuries occurred at Jatta.

APPENDIX

Chapter I—General Summary

Chapter II—Protection

Report on the Police Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Report on the Administration of the Border of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Report of the Chemical Examiner to Government, North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Administration Report on the Jails of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department of the North-West Frontier Province for the three calendar years 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Note on the Stamp and Court-fees Act for the year 1933.

Chapter III—Legislation

Report on the Working of the North-West Frontier Province Legislative Council for the year 1933.

Chapter IV—Land Administration

Report on the Administration of Land Revenue in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1932-33.

Report on the Administration of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1932-33.

Report on the Administration of Estates under the Court of Wards in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1932-33.

Report on the Administration of the Alienation of Land Act for the year 1932-33.

Annual Report on the Government Litigation in the North-West Frontier Province for the year ending the 30th September 1933.

Chapter V—Municipalities and District Boards

Report on the Working of the Municipalities in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Working of the District Boards in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Chapter VI—Public Health

Public Health and Vaccination Report of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Annual Returns of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933 with notes.

Annual Report on the Inspection of School Children for the year 1933-34.

Chapter VII—Education

Report on public Instruction of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Chapter VIII—Finance

Consolidated Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure in the North-West Frontier Province received from the Comptroller, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Excise Administration of the North-West Frontier Province during the year 1933-34.

Annual Report on the Income-Tax Department of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Delhi Provinces for the year 1933-34.

Chapter IX—Agriculture and Veterinary

Annual Report on the Department of Agriculture for the year ending the 30th June 1934 in the North-West Frontier Province.

Report on the Seasons and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1933-34.

Chapter X—Production and Distribution

Progress Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Annual Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933.

Annual Report on the Working of Joint Stock Companies in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Report on the Working of Co-operative Societies in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1933-34.

Provincial Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for the year 1933-34.

Annual Administration Report, Buildings and Roads, Cis-Border, 1933-34.

Administration Report of the North-West Frontier Province Public Works Department (Agencies), Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1933-34.

Annual Administration Report of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for the year 1933-34.